Daily Report

Latin America

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FBIS-LAT-89-110 *9 June 1989*

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Cuba

Qian Qichen Visits Blas Roca Calderio Contingent

FL0806115989 Havana Tele-Rebelde Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 8 Jun 89

[Text] Chinese Foreign Minister Qian Qichen and his delegation have visited the Blas Roca Calderio Contingent. The visitor was accompanied by Cuban Foreign Vice Minister Giraldo Mazola and Tang Yonggui, Chinese ambassador to our country.

During the brief exchange with the visitors, Candido Palmero, chief of the contingent, explained to them the characteristics and the work history of the collective. He also emphasized that what was important for the workers was the communist style of work and the awareness acquired by each member of the contingent in their work.

The Chinese minister expressed interest the number of projects the construction workers have carried out, and he assessed this new work system as very positive.

[Begin recording] [Palmero, with simultaneous Chinese translation] We are working in other sectors of the economy preparing for [passage indistinct due to superimposed translation].

[Qian Qichen, in Chinese with simultaneous Spanish translation] All my comrades and I are very happy to be able to be here visiting you. We greatly admire the revolutionary spirit and the important achievements you have attained. [end recording]

Later, the visitors toured the facilities of the camp and expressed interest in the Chinese bulldozer that has been used for over a year. Afterward, the Chinese minister signed the guest book in which he expressed that he was greatly impressed by the socialist awareness and the dedicated spirit of these construction workers.

Tours Biotechnology Center

FL0806191889 Havana Tele-Rebelde Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 8 Jun 89

[Text] Chinese Foreign Minister Qian Qichen, who has been in Cuba on an official visit since yesterday, has toured centers of economic and social interest, as well as scientific institutes.

This morning, the Chinese foreign minister visited the genetic engineering and biotechnology center. He was received by Dr Manuel Limonta, director of the center, who briefed the minister on the findings of researchers who apply biotechnology in medicine, industry, and agriculture. During the discussion here, it was reported that China is conducting negotiations on recombinant interferon, which is manufactured at the center, as part of a bilateral cooperation program.

In a tour of the laboratories, the Chinese foreign minister expressed interest in the results of interferon use and the epidermic growth rate, as well as other substances and monoclonal antibodies, which are used for different types of diagnoses.

The Chinese minister congratulated our country on its research achievements and described biotechnology and genetics as sciences of the future and for the benefit of man.

Honors Chinese Heroes

FL0906011989 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0007 GMT 9 Jun 89

[Text] The Chinese and Cuban ministers of foreign relations, Qian Qichen and Isidoro Malmierca, today signed agreements as part of the activities carried out by the visiting high-ranking delegation. Both ministers signed the agreements in reference to a donation by the Chinese Government for the restoration of the Pacifico restaurant and to establish consulates in the cities of Shanghai and Santiago de Cuba.

The foreign relations minister of the PRC took the opportunity to make an evaluation of the signed agreements.

[Begin Qian Qichen recording, in Chinese with simultaneous Spanish translation] I fully share in the words just spoken by comrade Minister Malmierca. The two documents we have signed today mark a new development in Chinese-Cuban relations in some areas.

The establishing of consulates general in our respective countries marks the expansion of the areas of cooperation that exist between our nations. Also, the agreement on the restoration of the Pacifico restaurant shows the historic value linked between our two nations. [end recording]

Later, the diplomatic corp accredited in Cuba went to the Foreign Ministry to greet the Chinese foreign minister, who has been in our country since 7 June.

Qian Qichen has been foreign minister since 1988. He began his diplomatic career in 1955 as second secretary at his country's embassy in the Soviet Union.

The Chinese foreign minister took advantage of his first visit to Cuba and rendered honors to the Chinese who died fighting for our nation's independence. Qian Qichen placed a floral wreath before the monument located on the corner of Linea and L Streets in Vedado.

This obelisk was built in 1931 and has the following inscription: There was not a single Cuban-Chinese deserter, there was not a Cuban-Chinese traitor.

Signs Accord on New Consulates

FL0806173689 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 8 Jun 89

[Text] A few moments ago, Qian Qichen, minister of foreign relations of the PRC, and his Cuban counterpart Isidoro Malmierca signed an agreement which establishes the creation of two consulates general in Shanghai and in Santiago de Cuba. The document also establishes the aid the Chinese Government will provide for the restoration of the historic Pacifico restaurant in the Chinese neighborhood of the capital.

Prior to this official activity, the Chinese minister visited the Genetic Engineering and Biotechnology Institute. A few hours later, he was received at the Council of State Headquarters by Comrade Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, member of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee Politburo and vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers. It was reported that during the interview, matters of common interest were discussed as well as the international situation.

Meets With Castro

FL0906120789 Havana Tele-Rebelde Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 9 Jun 89

[Text] Our commander in chief has received PRC Chinese Foreign Minister Qian Qichen and his delegation. During the meeting, a useful exchange of information on political, economic, and social matters regarding the two countries took place.

Along with Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, the Cuban delegation was composed of Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, member of the Communist Party of Cuba [PCC] Central Committee Politburo; Carlos Aldana, secretary of the PCC Central Committee; Isidoro Malmierca, minister of foreign relations of our country; and Jose A. Naranjo, minister of government [minister without portfolio]. All are members of the PCC Central Committee.

Havana Notes Political Situation in China

FL0906025189 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 9 Jun 89

[Text] PRENSA LATINA reports from Beijing that Chinese Premier Li Peng and the vice president of the Republic, Wang Zhen, today congratulated the troops that were mobilized to counteract the disturbances of the past few days.

The public appearance by the Chinese Government leaders dispels reports by Western press agencies on the situation in that country. Press reports state that there is an expectant atmosphere in the Chinese capital. However, the situation in Beijing is calmer than in previous days with commercial establishments open and some primary schools functioning.

Meanwhile, central television showed scenes of the present situation in Tiananmen Square, which for several weeks has been the center of the student gatherings. Also for the first time, the hanged and burned bodies of various soldiers were shown on television. These images, termed by a PRENSA LATINA reporter as profound dramatism, also showed multiple attacks on troops by the demonstrators, burning of vehicles, and handfuls of weapons stolen from the soldiers by the civilians.

While troops in the capital are cleaning up the roads, large incidents are reported from other large cities, of which the worst was the burning of a train in the main industrial city, Shanghai, with an initial report of 10 dead and 60 wounded.

Havana Confirms Solis Palma Visit on 9 June

FL0906113089 Havana Radio Progreso Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 9 Jun 89

[Text] Panamanian President Manuel Solis Palma begins an official visit to our country today. A high-ranking official, Daniel [as heard] Espino, said that the purpose of the visit is to renew the old and fraternal friendship ties between the two peoples. Espino said that another objective of the trip is to thank the Cuban people and Government for the solidarity they have expressed for the nationalistic struggle of Panama.

Espino stated that during Solis Palma's visit to Havana, bilateral cooperation agreements will be signed. He said that the visit will provide the opportunity for Solis Palma and Fidel Castro to exchange opinions on the Panamanian situation.

Havana Notes Poor U.S.-Panama Relations

FL0806123089 Havana Radio Progreso Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 8 Jun 89

[Text] The U.S. Embassy in Panama has indefinitely suspended the issuance of visas for entrance to the United States. The embassy announced that it will only dedicate itself to protect the interests of U.S. citizens in the isthmian country.

The communique emphasizes that those persons interested in obtaining visas will have to apply for them at U.S. Consulates outside of Panama. The relations between Panama and the United States are at their lowest level in the past 2 years due to U.S. aggressions which are attempting to remove from power the chief of the Panama Defense Forces, General Manuel Antonio Noriega.

Interior Minister Warns U.S. About TV Station

PA0806133389 Paris AFP in Spanish 0317 GMT 8 Jun 89

[Text] Havana, 7 Jun (AFP)—Cuban Interior Minister General Jose Abrantes has said Cuba and the United States are "approaching a serious confrontation" over an anti-Castro television station Washington plans to install.

The warning by the minister was reported today by the official daily GRANMA, which carried a report on a ceremony that took place yesterday to commemmorate the 28th anniversary of the creation of the Interior Ministry. The ceremony was presided over by Cuba's "number two" leader, General Raul Castro.

General Abrantes stated: "It is clear to us (that the Bush administration) is going to go ahead with the worms' television project it offensively plans to call Jose Marti." "It is obvious," he noted, "we are approaching a serious confrontation," because "we will not just accept this as a fait accompli; we will respond to this new aggression with all the means at our disposal in the same field."

The interior minister cautioned: "The United States should be able to remember it cannot step on or humiliate Cuba with impunity."

Alleged South African 'Secret' Plan Discussed

FL0806213689 Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish 1948 GMT 8 Jun 89

[Text] The UN mission in Namibia is trying to confirm the possible existence of a secret South African plan in relation to the general elections to be held in Namibia next November.

So far, no details of this plan are available. The plan was probably drafted during several meetings last year under the auspices of what a UN official spokesman referred to as different entities of the South African Government.

Some reports, which insist that those meetings have occurred, have been reaching special UN envoy in Namibia Martti Antisaari's office through different means. A UN spokesman, Fred Eckhart, told the press that those reports have led them to ask the chief of the South African Administration in Namibia, Louis Pienaar, to make certain that South Africa strictly conforms to the impartiality of the accepted agreements regarding Namibia's independence.

Unconfirmed reports state that among the possible sponsors of the secret plan to boycott the elections in Namibia are the National Intelligence Service of South Africa, and the disbanded National Security Council of Namibia. According to these reports, one of the meetings to discuss the November elections, which will be supervised by the UN mission, was convoked by the disbanded organization in September of the previous year. This meeting was attended by members of the so-called transition cabinet and other government chiefs.

In his first reaction, Pienaar stated that he has nothing to do with those decisions. Meanwhile, Zimbabwean President Robert Mugabe, acting leader of the Nonaligned Movement, reiterated his doubts about South Africa's intentions regarding the Namibian elections.

Machado Ventura Meets Visiting GDR Delegation

FL0806203989 Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish 1932 GMT 8 Jun 89

[Text] Jose Ramon Machado Ventura, member of the Communist Party of Cuba Politburo, today received the delegation from the Socialist Unity Party of Germany.

The delegation from that brother country attended the recently concluded meeting of secretaries for party and organizational issues of socialist countries, held in Havana.

Socialist Bloc Secretaries Meeting Ends

FL0806185089 Havana Tele-Rebelde Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 8 Jun 89

[Text] After 2 days of work, the meeting for central committee secretaries of socialist countries has ended; it was held at the Palace of Conventions in our capital.

During the work sessions, which were held behind closed doors, it was reported to the press that this meeting is taking place within the will and decision of the parties in order to learn the opinions and assessments on the characteristics and peculiarities of the national processes. A climate of understanding and mutual respect prevailed in the room where an emphasis was made on the inseparable ties between the composition of the ranks of the party and its vanguard role in the building of socialism.

Before the meeting ended, a final communique was issued which will soon be released. It was also approved for Mongolia to host the next meeting which will be held in 1991.

Prior to the return to their respective capitals, the delegations will visit several centers of economic and social interest in our country.

Aguirre del Cristo Meets Indian Parliamentarian

FL0806024689 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 8 Jun 89

[Text] Today in Havana, Communist Party of Cuba [PCC] Central Committee member Severo Aguirre del Cristo, acting head by parliamentary law of the National Assembly of the People's Government [ANPP], said that despite geographic distance, Cuba and India fight for the same ideals of freedom and peace for nations.

During a friendly meeting with the Indian delegation, headed by Mrs Majma Heptullah, vice chairman of the upper chamber of the Indian Parliament, Aguirre noted the fraternal and solidarity bonds that unite both nations because both work for a common goal.

Invited by the supreme government organ, the Indian deputy agreed with what the Cuban leader said. She also stated that she felt as if she were at home. During her stay

in Cuba, the Indian parliamentarian will meet with Isidoro Malmierca, minister of Foreign Relations, as well as tour various areas of historical and sociocultural interest.

Soto at CEMA Economics Secretaries Meeting

FL0806160989 Havana Tele-Rebelde Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 8 Jun 89

[Text] Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and president of the Council of State of the GDR, has received in Berlin the economic secretaries of CEMA countries.

Honecker thanked the secretaries for the information he was given, and he made reference to the task of making socialism progress to benefit society, and for the raising of the material and cultural level of the peoples.

He also took advantage of the occasion to send a greeting to the highest leaders of the parties of the countries represented at the meeting of the economic secretaries.

On behalf of the participants, Lionel Soto, secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee, spoke. He emphasized that the GDR shows what the socialist regime is capable of doing regarding economic and social development.

Further on CEMA Meeting

FL0806163089 Havana Radio Progreso Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 8 Jun 89

[Text] The leading parties of the CEMA countries have called for a greater cooperation with Cuba, Vietnam, and Mongolia. The statement was issued during a meeting on economic matters that is being held in Berlin, GDR.

It was noted during the meeting that an increase in cooperation will contribute to the acceleration of the development levels of Cuba, Vietnam, and Mongolia to those of CEMA countries.

Shipping Accident Under Investigation

FL0806161989 Havana Tele-Rebelde Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 8 Jun 89

[Text] In Moscow, the TASS news agency has reported that there were no casualties as a result of the collision between a Soviet and a Cuban ship which occurred Tuesday [6 June] in the Atlantic Ocean. The "Perlamutr" refrigerator trawler and the "Rio Damuji" fishing ship collided while the trawler was fishing in international waters, says TASS, and the Cuban ship did not respond to the audio signals emitted by the trawler.

The Soviet ship had three of its cabins, its covering, and its upper deck damaged in the accident. The cause of the accident is being investigated even though it occurred at night in thick fog.

Espin Welcomes Internationalists From Angola

FL0806154089 Havana Tele-Rebelde Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 8 Jun 89

[Text] A new group of internationalist combatants arrived last night to the fatherland after having successfully fulfilled their mission in the brother Peoples' Republic of Angola. Fifty-six of them received the Internationalist Combatant Medal, first class, and 93 received the second class. One soldier received the Antonio Maceo Medal, 20 the Cuito Cuanavale Defense Medal, and all the Cuba-Peoples' Republic of Angola Victory Medal.

They were received by Vilma Espin, member of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee Politburo, and Brigadier General Wilfredo Rosales Aliaga, as well as by other officials and leaders of political and mass organizations.

Presides Over Cacahual Ceremony

FL0906015189 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 9 Jun 89

[Text] Vilma Espin, member of the Communist Party of Cuba Politburo and president of the Federation of Cuban Women, presided over the receiving ceremony for the internationalists who returned to the fatherland. The ceremony was held at the Cacahual Mausoleum. The new contingent is made up of more than 300 combatants who rendered honors to General Antonio Maceo and his assistant Panchito Gomez Toro.

The internationalists also rendered honors to Blas Roca Calderio, whose remains rest in this historic place, symbol of our Cubanism [Cubania].

[Begin Espin recording] We are happy to know that your devotion, enthusiasm, and vital force will soon be added to the toils which occupy us in the difficult battle of development, a battle which today bustles through the entire nation. Now you have more experience which enriches you as workers and revolutionaries, because Angola was also a school that allowed you to intensely learn about a reality different than ours.

In these times, we are completely committed to recuperate lost time, to force ourselves in the march to advance socialist construction. Our commander in chief guides this work phase as he has always done, confiding that every Cuban will offer his contribution to everyone's work, the Revolution. We are certain that your jobs will be occupied with dignity. Welcome back, comrades. Once again, thank you and receive our embraces.

Long live proletariat internationalism! [crowd answers "Viva!"] Long live Fidel! [crowd answers "Viva!"] Fatherland or death, we shall win! [applause] [end recording]

Lawyers Reaffirm Loyalty, Condemn Bush Remarks

FL0806152089 Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish 1420 GMT 8 Jun 89

[Text] The National Union of Cuban Lawyers has issued a declaration in Havana reaffirming their loyalty to our Revolution. The statement is part of the activities marking Lawyers' Day today.

The document stresses that the country's revolutionary law emerged on 1 January 1959 and it is based on a deep feeling of justice, which the people highly regard.

In reference to recent remarks made by U.S. President George Bush, the Cuban lawyers say that no U.S. Administration has been able or will be able to break the will of our people.

The document ends by saying that the Yankees want to give lessons in democracy to Cuba, which, of its own will, stands firmly against the empire with a people who are always ready to defend it.

Raul Castro Congratulates Military on Anniversary

FL0806183589 Havana Tele-Rebelde Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 8 Jun 89

[Text] Army General Raul Castro Ruz, second secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba [PCC] and minister of the Revolutionary Armed Forces [FAR], has sent a message of congratulations to the chiefs, officers, soldiers, and civilian workers of the 3405 military unit that is marking its 30th anniversary today.

The military ceremony was presided over by Army Corps General Abelardo Colome Ibarra, member of the PCC Politburo, first vice minister of the FAR, and hero of the Republic of Cuba. Other generals, chiefs, and FAR officials were also present at the ceremony.

On this important date, a group of officials received the Ignacio Agramonte, Medal, third class, for the attitude they have maintained during these years. Another group of officials and civilian workers received the medal for the Cuba-Angola victory [in Cuito Cuanavale] and 33 of them received the Distinguished Service award. Thirty-six officials were promoted and diplomas also were presented to the founders.

[Begin unidentified speaker recording] We also take this opportunity to wholeheartedly greet the founders of your unit, some of whom are with us. On this anniversary, we want you to receive the well-earned congratulations and recognition of our commander in chief, the FAR minister, and the leaders and political organs of the DAAFAR [Antiaircraft Defense and Revolutionary Air Force] knowing that these 30 years of tireless work is a starting point in attaining higher levels in the future. [end recording]

Risquet, Aldana Participate in Journalist Plenum

FL0906020989 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 9 Jun 89

[Text] Today, with the participation of Jorge Risquet Valdes, member of the Communist Party of Cuba [PCC] Politburo, and Carlos Aldana, secretary of of the PCC Central Committee, the UPEC's [Union of Cuban Journalists] national plenum of the specialized section of international journalism was held.

During the meeting, the journalists studied several subjects intended to project, in a profound manner, the problems faced by today's world. The journalists were also in favor of expanding debates on international politics in the different media, especially radio and television.

Upon giving the closing speech at the meeting of the specialized section of the UPEC, Comrade Carlos Aldana referred to the present complex international situation and how it is expressed in our mass media. Aldana noted the need to increase the professional preparation of journalists who, in their everyday work, deal with international events.

Haiti

Organizers, Others Cited on Drivers' Strike

FL0806172289 Port-au-Prince Radio Nationale in Creole 1300 GMT 7 Jun 89

[Excerpts] The big news in Haiti is the drivers strike called for today and tomorrow, 7 and 8 June 1989.

In connection with this second strike, the president of the Central Organization of Haitian Transport Workers Unions, CSTH, and the president of the Metropolitan Area Public Transport Drivers Union said: Despite the warning strike and the 3 days we gave the Haitian Government to comply, our demands have not been met. (Kessner Pierre) and (Cajuste Lexius) said this during an interview they granted National Haitian Radio.

The decision to strike was made by the leadership of the different drivers unions following meetings of the unionized drivers held last Sunday, 4 June. These meetings were held at the different unions' headquarters.

(?Highlighting) the harm this strike could do to schoolchildren, who are in exams, the president of the CSTH said he felt that public transportation was also the business of schoolchildren, in that the increase in the price of gasoline is going to handicap the students' movement, for they will have to pay more money for taxi fare.

Also, according to (Kessner Pierre), the relations between schoolchildren and drivers of public transportation vehicles are fraternal ones. [passage omitted]

The president of the Metropolitan Area Public Transport Drivers Union, Mr (Cajuste Lexius), told us that they did not want to go on strike, but that it was the only way for them to say no to the increase in the price of gasoline and to the presence of Major Isidor Pongnon at the head of the nation's motor vehicle traffic department.

Referring to the communique from the Ministry of Education, Youth, and Sports, Mr (Lexius) said that (?the unions) were very hurt by the education minister's statements to the effect that the 2-day strike being planned was a political maneuver that the unions were organizing. They say that the 2-day strike will permit them to effect a (?survey of) the dignity of drivers in Haiti. [sentence as heard] [passage omitted]

The strike called for by drivers unions in Port-au-Prince is supported by several political parties, socioprofessional organizations, and other union federations. [passage omitted]

The MOP, Movement for the Organization of the Country, asks all its members and sympathizers to make a real success of this 2-day strike. [passage omitted]

The National Union for the Defense of Democracy and Human Rights, UNDDDH, however, in a press release signed by party-founding President Jocelyn Beauchard, does not see why a strike has been called. He says it was not the Haitian Government that chose, (?arbitrarily), to raise the price of gasoline. Beauchard says such strikes are sterile, because they (?accomplish nothing), given the political juncture in Haiti. Thus, the UNDDDH is not at all in favor of this call for a general strike.

A socioprofessional organization, the Committee of Workers Associations Committed to the Development of the New Haiti, [Komite Asosyasyon Travaye Engaje pou Devlopman Nouvel Ayiti] says it deplores the fact that the parties concerned—the drivers union and the nation's authorities—have been unable to reach agreement with a view to improving the situation. [passage omitted]

Still in connection with this strike, there is also the Haitian Armed Forces. The general headquarters of the Port-au-Prince police has issued a press release. The Port-au-Prince police announce that within the framework of their mission of protecting the lives and property, and following the call to a strike for today by several public transportation drivers unions, the police have taken all necessary measures to guarantee the security of the population, particularly academic and commercial establishments. So as to permit everyone to go about their business freely, means of transportation will be put at the disposal of the citizenry as of 0500 along the following routes: Carrefour to Port-au-Prince, Petion-Ville to Port-au-Prince via Delmas, Petion-Ville to Port-au-Prince via Bourdon, Petion-Ville to Port-au-Prince via Canape Vert, Carrefour Feuilles to Portail Leogane, Bon Repos to Port-au-Prince, Portail Leogane to the military airport intersection, and Delmas to the airport.

This press release is from the general headquarters of the Port-au-Prince police, Haitian Armed Forces.

Also, the Ministry of National Education, Youth, and Sports announces that as of 0600, there will be buses along the following routes to provide transportation for all students who must take exams. [passage omitted] The Ministry of Education asks all directors of schools to set back the exams scheduled for today and tomorrow by an hour, so as to give all students an opportunity to take their exams normally. The ministry says it would be very happy if honest private citizens with vehicles, aware of the importance of students' studies, would assist any students they may encounter along their way, so as to permit these students to get to school. This press release is signed by Minister of Education, Youth, and Sports Remy Zamor. [passage omitted]

[Unidentified reporter] Rochnel Charles toured the capital this morning and has just returned. Can you tell us how the streets are, Rochnel?

[Charles] [Passage omitted] However, contrary to the first strike last 31 May, as announced in the police press release, you could see, all over town, many big buses picking up people and taking them toward the factories or about their other business, or taking students to school—for free. [passage omitted] Dump trucks were also being used to provide transportation. [passage omitted]

We also noted that, again contrary to the first strike last 31 May, there were students all over the streets, trying to get to school. First of all, all the schools were open. [passage omitted] There were even private vehicles stopping and giving students lifts to school.

Regarding the stores since they ordinarily open at around 0900 or 0930, we can't tell you about them yet. [passage omitted]

As for the vehicles to and from the provinces, we went by the main terminals, such as those for Cap-Haitien, Gonaives, Port-de-Paix, and others. You could see a couple of vehicles—sometimes even three or four—parked there, but there were almost no people in them. We don't know if people have shown up since we checked, but this morning there were no vehicles loading up for travel to provincial towns. [passage omitted]

Strike Only Partially Observed

FL0806175989 Port-au-Prince Radio Nationale in Creole 1300 GMT 7 Jun 89

[Report by Gonaives correspondent Bredy Delva]

[Text] The call for a general strike by certain union and political organizations for Wednesday, 8 June with a view to getting the authorities to lower the price of gasoline and to transfer Major Isidor Pongnon from the traffic department was respected in Gonaives only at the

level of public transportation in the metropolitan area. [sentence as heard] Regarding local transportation toward the north, the northwest, and the south, it is functioning at a slowdown.

On the other hand, all other activities are normal. The schools, which always respect all strike watchwords, are functioning as usual, especially at this end-of-the-year exam period. Commerce is functioning normally, and the communal marketplace opened very early this morning. Public and private offices are operating normally.

Peasants Fear 'Bloodbath' in Artibonite

FL0806181289 Port-au-Prince Radio Nationale in Creole 1300 GMT 7 Jun 89

[Excerpts] The Artibonite Valley is still topsy-turvy because of a land conflict going on. In an attempt to avoid a further deterioration of the situation, a group of peasants from the first rural section of Petite Riviere de l'Artibonite came to the radio station to issue an appeal to all Justice Department authorities in Haiti to take their responsibilities seriously. The peasants also came in order to prevent a bloodbath in this rural section. They talked to reporter Jacob Virgil. Let's see what they said.

[Virgil] A group of peasants from Brissard, in the first rural section of Petite Riviere de l'Artibonite, headed by Mr Esperand Jeune, came by Radio Nationale on Tuesday, 6 June to discuss a number of land problems they are confronting in Brissard.

The peasants say this land conflict began in 1982, when Paul Pierre-Louis, whom everyone in the area knows as Ti-Paul, tried to go onto their land by force. This Ti-Paul, heading a group of peasants that are adversaries of the family of Esperand Jeune, wounded several people in the area on 8 November 1982. Esperand Jeune was among those wounded.

The peasants say that following the 8 November 1982 battle, Paul Pierre-Louis stopped going onto the land. However, to everyone's great surprise, at the beginning of this year, Ti-Paul returned and went back onto the land, and he prevented the peasants from passing through the area.

Therefore, the peasants took him to court once again. The court in Saint-Marc handed down a ruling in favor of the family of Esperand Jeune on 15 April 1989. The peasants say that at that time, the court sentenced Ti-Paul to spend a year in jail, to not set foot in the area for 2 years, and to pay a $1,000 fine for the damages he had caused to the peasants' land.

The peasants say that to their great astonishment, after a month and a day of imprisonment—when he should have spent a year in jail—Ti-Paul returned to chase them off the land.

The family of Esperand Jeune accuses the representative of the Department of the Public Prosecutor of the civil court of Saint-Marc, Mr Joseph Lafortune, of having accepted money from Ti-Paul to release him and others from jail. Following their release, these men returned to the area and have been attacking the peasants with machetes, rocks, and clubs. The peasants have had to flee. [passage omitted]

The peasants ask that the pertinent authorities shoulder their responsibilities and investigate Mr Joseph Lafortune, the representative of the Department of the Public Prosecutor for the civil court of Saint-Marc, to find out why he ordered the release of Ti-Paul, who had been sentenced to spend a year in prison. [passage omitted]

AFP Reports on Current Political Situation

FL0806192189 Port-au-Prince LE NOUVELLISTE in French No 33,355, 5 Jun 89 pp 1, 11

[By AFP special correspondent Edouard Pons]

[Excerpts] Port-au-Prince (AFP)—While the military crisis is far from resolved in Haiti, political parties and the government of General Prosper Avril disagree on how future elections in Haiti should be held, note observers in Port-au-Prince. [passage omitted]

Gen Avril stated, in an interview with AFP last week, that the restructuring of the Army—whose loyalty he admits he is not 100 percent certain of and which he intends to put "at the service of democracy"—and an end to the current climate of insecurity are "prerequisites" for "the proper holding of elections," which should be held "in stages," beginning with the [administrative] councils for the rural sections and culminating in presidential elections.

Gen Avril declared, furthermore, that he wanted to give political parties time to organize so they could mobilize the population for the future elections.

A source close to the Presidency believes that the election of the councils for the more than 500 rural sections might be held before the end of the year, and might be followed by municipal and legislative elections during 1990, with the presidential elections taking place at the end of 1990 or at the beginning of 1991.

However, Marc Bazin, president of the Movement for the Establishment of Democracy in Haiti (MIDH, center), feels that one cannot wait to settle all the problems and obtain an optimum level of security before elections are held. On the contrary, the elections constitute "a means of solving the crisis"; furthermore, they should "help the Army nurse itself back to health," said Mr Bazin to AFP. Mr Bazin feels that only legislative and presidential elections can really "get democracy off the ground," and that they should therefore precede local elections.

Gen Avril "will, in the long term, organize elections," said, for his part, Mr Serge Gilles, secretary general of the Nationalistic and Progressive Revolutionary Party of Haiti (Panpra, socialist). "If he manages to get out of this fix and stay out of it for 6 or 7 months, and if he organizes a Praetorian guard, he can stay in power, but how and where is he going to get the money? The United States and the EEC want elections in this country," added Gilles.

Mr Gilles said he thinks the "responsible" left and right must reach agreement, and Gilles does not exclude "a national alliance for democracy" with Mr Bazin.

After refusing to participate in any elections organized under the current government, Mr Louis Dejoie, leader of the National Agricultural and Industrial Party (PAIN, center left), feels that the "military cleanup" effected by Gen Avril offers sufficient guarantee.

"We must go to elections, even with bullets flying," said Dejoie to AFP, adding that he thought elections could take place "in 4 or 5 months."

On the other hand, Mr Victor Benoit, secretary general of Conacom [National Committee of the Congress of Democratic Movements] (left), feels that Haiti must "go forward small step after small step," and give the CEP [Provisional/Permanent Electoral Council], "in which there are capable but questionable men," time to do its job and to establish secure conditions. He believes elections, which in his opinion should begin at the local level, should be possible "in 9 months to 1 year."

Gen Avril "has understood that the country cannot return to a bloody dictatorship, that the nation and the world will not allow it," said Benoit, who added, furthermore, that he is in favor of a "rallying of the families of the democratic left."

Finally, for Secretary General of the Unified Party of Haitian Communists (PUCH) Rene Theodore, "elections are not on the agenda" for the time being. There must first be a coalition government formed that would include representatives of political organizations, socioprofessional organizations, unions, etc, "otherwise the government is going to organize rigged elections to the benefit of the candidate of its choice," declared Theodore.

Constitutional Article on Military Reinstated

FL0806185489 Port-au-Prince LE NOUVELLISTE in French No 33.355, 5 Jun 89 pp 1, 5

[Text] The Directorate of Information of the Ministry of Information and Coordination informs the nation that Article 267-3 of the Constitution of 1987, which was put on ice by decree on 13 March 1989, is put back into full effect through a Haitian military government decree dated 2 June 1989.

Article 267-3 stipulates: "A member of the Armed Forces is liable to trial in a military court only for crimes and misdemeanors committed in wartime or for violations of military discipline.

A member of the Armed Forces may under no circumstances be discharged, removed from active service, be given a medical discharge, or be sent into early retirement without his consent. Should this consent not be granted, the person in question may appeal before the competent court."

Since the process of reorganization set into motion by the Haitian Armed Forces high command has already begun to have favorable repercussions, and since the restructuring and normalization of the Army has reached a sufficiently advanced stage, the executive has decided to put back into effect this article, Article 267-3, of the Constitution.

Port-au-Prince, 2 June 1989, Directorate of Information

CEH Calls for Mobilization for Improvement

FL0806194089 Port-au-Prince Radio Nationale in French 1700 GMT 7 Jun 89

[Text] The Episcopal Conference of Haiti [CEH] invites the Haitian people to a mobilization of energies for a project for a better life for Haiti and its people.

Indeed, the CEH again makes itself heard, following a long silence.

In an analysis of the nation's political and socioeconomic situation, the CEH advocates a life project for Haiti and its people. What does this project consist of?

The CEH answers that it is a global plan to restore to the Haitian his human and spiritual dignity, a plan—stresses the CEH—which must rally all the nation's vital forces.

On the eve of the 200th anniversary of Haiti's independence, Haiti needs to give its economy a boost, notes the CEH. The CEH adds that one of the priorities of such a boost should be to develop agricultural production. Such development implies giving the peasants technical support; implies giving them the possibility of acquiring seeds and agricultural tools at a reasonable cost; and implies a rational pricing policy, a search for markets, and the setting in place of a minimal road infrastructure, which would facilitate the commercialization of agricultural products.

The CEH says, further, that Haiti needs to promote social services—particularly education and health—because of the ever-increasing number of illiterate young people and adults and because of the ravages caused by usually found to be less costly and more effective than

drugs and AIDS. Health education and prevention are long courses of treatment that often serve only to postpone death.To generalize formal instruction requires a more equitable distribution of schools throughout the rural areas, the training of teachers in conformity with an overall pedagogical plan, and fairer salaries adequate to meet the needs of the individual and his family.

Haiti needs to organize the nation's political life in terms of the nation's common good, ensuring security and favoring the transition to a democratic society by means of civic and political education, points out the CEH.

The CEH concludes: We must mobilize all our energies, call on all social categories—professionals, industrialists, workers, political leaders, educators, laymen, members of the clergy, peasants and city dwellers, young and old—in order to meet these urgent needs.

El Salvador

Government to Foreigners: No Politicking

PA0806222389 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 1700 GMT 8 Jun 89

[Text] San Salvador, 8 Jun (DPA)—Today the Immigrations General Directorate cautioned foreigners against participating in politics in El Salvador because of a law explicitly prohibiting foreigners from engaging in political activities. Violation of the law will result in expulsion.

Immigrations Director Colonel Maximiliano Leiva, who was recently assigned to this post by the new Alfredo Cristiani administration, stated today that "there is too much tolerance of foreigners who participate in demonstrations with destabilization groups, carry posters, and make statements against the government and the Armed Forces."

During the Duarte administration the Immigrations General Directorate was under civilian rule.

Col Leiva said that foreigners are welcome in El Salvador as long as they come to contribute to the country's cultural or economic development or to engage in any positive endeavor. However, El Salvador cannot receive as tourists anyone who comes to participate in political activities or engage in demonstrations, because no Salvadoran would be allowed to do that in their countries.

The official said he is reorganizing his office because files and other information are not as orderly as they should be in a modern immigrations department.

The announced measures could affect North Americans, who come most frequently to El Salvador to demonstrate their solidarity with Salvadoran opposition groups. Other foreigners who could be affected by the measures come from Belgium, the Netherlands, and occasionally Germany.

Clashes Reported in Chalatenango, Usulutan

PA0906004889 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSU in Spanish 1200 GMT 8 Jun 89

[Text] Military sources reported this morning that 17 guerrillas were killed and 5 more were wounded [figures as heard] during fighting in Chalatenango and Usulutan Departments. The Armed Forces Press Committee [Coprefa] reported that six guerrillas were killed and three others were wounded in yesterday's fighting between Jucuaran Battalion soldiers and the FMLN [Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front] in Tierra Blanca, at the 86-km marker on the Coastal Highway in Usulutan Department. Coprefa revealed that three soldiers were wounded during this clash.

Meanwhile, the guerrillas this morning began a large operation against Army positions near El Colorado, Tejutepeque, Cabanas Department. Official sources note that 7 hours into the skirmish the fighting is still raging and that it is therefore premature to report on the outcome. The Salvadoran Air Force provided support this morning to the Army's ground units. In addition, a report reveals that eight guerrillas were killed in Chalatenango a few hours ago—four in the San Miguel de Mercedes area during a clash with Sierpe Battalion soldiers belonging to Military Detachment No 1. One soldier was injured in the fighting.

Four guerrillas were also killed during fighting with Military Detachment No 1 Northern Command units in Alto El Sitio village, San Antonio Los Ranchos, in northern Chalatenango Department. According to a military report, soldiers seized 4 RPG-7 rocket launchers, 20 dynamite sticks, 2 catapults, and 1 knapsack in the course of this operation.

A few hours ago, FMLN rebels destroyed ANTEL [National Administration for Telecommunications] offices in Tamanique, La Libertad Department. Coprefa reported that approximately 10,000 area residents were left without means of communication. Moreover, alleged FMLN urban guerrillas this morning partially destroyed a Shell gas station in the Sacamil neighborhood, northwest of San Salvador. Gas station employees said that several unidentified persons arrived at 0530 and placed three bombs inside the fuel tanks. The sabotage put the gas station out of business, but there were no fatalities. Gas station owner Mrs Gloria Elba de Salazar Rodezno condemned the attack and said that losses totaled several thousand colons. Thus far, no group has claimed responsibility for the attack.

The National Guard reported that two of its men were wounded during yesterday's incidents in Jucuapa. The bodies of three guerrillas were found in the outskirts of the city, which is located 118 km from San Salvador. In a Radio Venceremos broadcast, the rebels claimed responsibility for blowing up a helicopter and for damaging four more helicopters that took part in yesterday's fighting.

In addition, heavy fighting was reported last night and early this morning near Suchitoto, Cuscatlan Department. Local civilian sources reported that rifle fire and strong explosions have been heard since early yesterday morning in Milingo and Estanzuelas Cantons. During the incidents there, an Air Force helicopter was damaged, but military sources reported that it was removed from the zone at 1600 yesterday after being repaired.

It was reported this morning that three helicopters have overflown the combat zones, providing support to the ground units. No further details are yet available on the clashes that began yesterday in Suchitoto. FMLN guerrillas attacked the Quezaltepeque prison, but official reports deny that there were any fatalities or any physical damage to the prison facility. A Quezaltepeque National Police source said that the rebel attack began at 0100 and lasted only a few minutes.

Nicaragua

FRG Minister Arrives on Fact-Finding Tour

PA0806133689 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1930 GMT 7 Jun 89

[Report by Beatriz Cespedes]

[Text] FRG Foreign Cooperation Minister [title as heard] Juergen Warnke arrived this morning in Managua. He met with Nicaraguan Foreign Cooperation Minister Henry Ruiz and Cardinal Miguel Obando y Bravo. Here are his remarks for this station:

[Begin Warnke recording, in German with simultaneous translation into Spanish] I am on a fact-finding tour. The FRG wants our [words indistinct] study the objectives of its policy to promote peace in Central America. This is not just the policy of the FRG but of the entire European Community. Soon there will be elections in Nicaragua, and Nicaragua has pledged to the other Central American countries it will have free elections. We are also here to observe the preparations for the upcoming elections and observe the situation [words indistinct]. [end recording]

Warnke Meets With Ortega

PA0806223689 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2109 GMT 8 Jun 89

[Text] Managua, 8 Jun (ACAN-EFE)—Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega announced today that he will make further amendments to the electoral and press laws to grant more facilities and guarantees to the opposition concerning the elections of February 1990.

The Sandinist government promulgated new electoral and press laws on 23 April after Ortega held bilateral meetings with 14 opposition parties before and after he attended the Central American summit held in El Salvador in mid-February.

Ortega made the announcement in the presence of FRG Cooperation Minister Juergen Warnke, with whom he held a long meeting in Managua.

According to Warnke, in exchange for amending the aforementioned laws, the West German Government promised to exert efforts with the Paris Club and the IMF to obtain multilateral assistance for Nicaragua, which is in urgent need of foreign exchange for an economic stabilization program.

Warnke also announced that the FRG would increase to DM 6-8 million ($5 million) the assistance for victims of Hurricane Joan, which ravaged three cities along Nicaragua's Atlantic coast in October 1988.

During his talk with Ortega, Warnke told him of his concern about guarantees for the opposition during future elections and the status of human rights, freedom of speech, and the amnesty.

Ortega's announcement that he will make concessions to the opposition and the West German reaction has been interpreted as a "normalization" of relations between the two countries, which have been strained since 1983, when the FRG suspended economic assistance estimated at $30 million annually.

"We have said that we will help Nicaragua obtain multilateral support to overcome its economic problems," said Warnke, who arrived in Managua on 7 June to learn about the progress that has been made in Nicaragua toward democracy.

Nicaragua needs at least $250 million to carry out its economic stabilization program designed to curb inflation, which in 1988 was above 20,000 percent, the highest in Latin America.

The announcement that legislative and press laws will be amended was made after Ortega categorically stated that he would not make concessions for the opposition. Ortega made the statement after he returned from a tour that took him to 10 European countries in search of economic aid.

FRG Minister Juergen Warnke described Ortega's announcement as "a significant step toward the development and advancement of peace in Nicaragua."

Warnke, who met with the leaders of the opposition yesterday, was very optimistic in light of the "similarity" between what Ortega and the adversaries of the regime had said concerning the government's "rapprochement with the opposition."

Warnke, who in the beginning had said that Germany's aid to Nicaragua was conditional on the democratization of the country, announced that the Bonn Government was willing to resume its aid to Nicaragua "if the economic and political obstacles were removed."

"All the obstacles must be removed within the context of the peace agreement," the high-ranking Bonn official said.

Warnke added that, economically speaking, Nicaragua must first pay its overdue debt to the FRG.

The German minister said that if the Sandinist government makes changes in the country, the FRG would be willing to speak with the Paris Club and the IMF.

Likewise, Warnke announced his government's willingness to offer unspecified "technical assistance" for the 1990 elections. "The financial aid is not that important; what is important is to guarantee the elections," Warnke added.

Ortega Briefs Newsmen on Talks

PA0806231389 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 2005 GMT 8 Jun 89

[News conference by President Daniel Ortega with unidentified reporters; date and place not given—recorded]

[Text] [Ortega] [FRG Economic Cooperation Minister] Juergen Warnke and I agreed on the importance of registering the parties that are going to participate in the elections—not the ones that are promoting [words indistinct] or that sort of thing. The parties that are going to participate in the elections are asking for (?changes), and the Sandinist National Liberation Front will make the necessary proposals to reform the electoral and media laws, thus overcoming certain differences that currently exist in Central America, beginning with the Esquipulas agreement. Therefore, the effort involves us all. We must seek a peaceful, negotiated solution to the region's conflicts.

I told Warnke that Nicaragua advocates a negotiated solution in El Salvador, and that the FMLN [Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front] seriously advocates the same position. The FMLN made a proposal prior to the elections; it was a very clear proposal that sought a negotiated solution to the Salvadoran conflict. Over the past few days, the FMLN put forth a new proposal, one that once again proves that the organization is seeking a negotiated solution to the Salvadoran conflict.

[Reporter] Regarding the aid that would arrive immediately, what differences exist between the [word indistinct]?

[Ortega] I would say that we are going through the process of rapprochement. I trust that the necessary steps will be taken to enable us to overcome the problem [words indistinct] concerning Nicaragua's debt with the FRG. This is possible if there is political resolve.

I am convinced that Nicaragua's situation is so serious that it demands multilateral aid. For the time being, however, any support within the electoral framework is very important in order to sustain the economic program Nicaragua is implementing; it is a very strong program that calls for careful consideration and great sacrifices on the part of the Nicaraguan people.

Nicaragua maintains relations with the IMF and the Paris Club. We have the same problems with the IMF that we have with the World Bank and the IDB [Inter-American Bank]: We do not have access to financial aid because the United States has blocked such financial aid to Nicaragua. Of course, those credits could be released. The IMF, World Bank, and IDB funds could be released. [Words indistinct] financing, thus allowing Nicaragua to receive their financial aid.

[Reporter] Did you talk with Warnke about Nicaragua's political prisoners? How many are there?

[Ortega] We discussed those prisoners that have links with the counterrevolutionary movement. No one has been imprisoned for ideological or political reasons. Those arrested were involved in terrorist activities and actions against the civilian population and the general public. The correct figure—because many figures have been made up, such as 15,000—is approximately 3,500. This figure is an estimate because currently [words indistinct], and so far this year more than 800 contra actions have taken place resulting in approximately 600 victims—counting the dead, the wounded, and the kidnapped.

We are faced with heavy activity by the counterrevolutionary forces; they are harming Nicaraguan society. The Army has captured contra fighters in combat, and it has also captured people who support them and who are their accomplices. Some of the detainees have been temporarily confined, and some have already stood trial.

[Reporter] Comrade President, what can you tell us about a possible Central American presidential summit?

[Ortega] A meeting has been scheduled for July. [Words indistinct] to first of all establish where in Honduras the meeting will take place. I do not know what part of Honduras will (?serve as the background for our unity).

[Reporter] Mr Gorbachev in the Soviet Union says that he wants to stop sending weapons to Nicaragua. Is that true?

[Ortega] Mr Gorbachev has clearly delineated our discussions held in April. We agreed that no weapons whatsoever should be sent to the Central American governments, but that it must be a multilateral action whereby the United States would stop sending weapons to the Central American countries it supplies, and the USSR would stop sending weapons to Nicaragua.

Assembly Elects Supreme Electoral Council

PA0806161689 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 8 Jun 89

[Text] Last night, by a vote of 73 votes for, 13 against, and 2 abstentions, the National Assembly's plenum approved the appointment of Mariano Fiallos Oyanguren as president of the Supreme Electoral Council, CSE—despite the incomprehensible attitude of an opposition that ignores the national reality.

At the end of the debates, Virgilio Godoy, leader of the opposition's Independent Liberal Party, PLI, desperately tried to disqualify Fiallos Oyanguren's candidacy, alleging a fraud was committed during his mandate in the 1984 elections.

Domingo Sanchez Salgado, representative of the opposition's Nicaraguan Socialist Party, PSN, accused Godoy of being an accomplice of the 1984 fraud by waiting 5 years to report it.

Meanwhile, Rafael Solis, representative of the Sandinist National Liberation Front, said Godoy was using the parliament to settle his personal problems with Fiallos by trying to discredit him and question his honesty and responsibility, recognized by more than 400 international observers during the 1984 elections. He added that Godoy made those accusations because he has sold out to Washington, which is conducting a campaign claiming the upcoming elections will be fraudulent.

The opposition's proposal to appoint Rodolfo Sandino Arguello as CSE president was defeated. Five CSE magistrates and their alternates were elected last night by the National Assembly, in compliance with the Salvadoran agreements. Rodolfo Sandino Arguello was elected notable.

The election followed a lengthy debate promoted by the opposition in the morning. Mariano Fiallos Oranguren and Deputy Education Minister Julian Corrales Munjia—who were on the first list of nominees—were elected member and alternate, respectively. From the second of the five lists of nominees sent by the president of the Republic, Nicaraguan Institute of Insurance President Leonel Arguello Ramirez and CSE Secretary Rosa Marina Zelaya were elected member and alternate, respectively. Afan Sandino of the Democratic Conservative Party and Julio Ruiz Quezada of the National Conservative Party—who were on the third list of nominees—were also elected member and alternate; from the fourth list, PLI Leader Guillermo Selva and Social Christian Party Leader Nivia Reyes were approved as member and alternate. Rodolfo Sandino Arguello was elected from the list of nominees for notable, and Ernesto Salazar, leader of the Federation of Nicaraguan Cattlemen's Association, which is affiliated with the Higher Council of Private Enterprise, was elected alternate.

PSC Figure Criticizes Elections

PA0806200889 Managua Radio Catolica in Spanish 1130 GMT 8 Jun 89

[Text] We would like an assessment of the new Supreme Electoral Council [CSE]. This council is now headed by an active member of the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN]. Its opposition representatives are a member of the Clemente Guido faction of the Democratic Conservative Party and an Independent Liberal Party member. A university professor occupies the position of notable citizen. What does the opposition think of this electoral organization? Social Christian Party [PSC] figure Adan Fletes Valle, national adviser for the Democratic Party for National Trust, responded to this question in the following manner:

[Begin Fletes recording] First, the FSLN's absolute majority control was determined prior to the election. Its majority control was determined as a result of the 1984 elections, which were characteristically undemocratic. We believe that Commander Daniel Ortega could have presented better and more organized lists. Furthermore, the lists could have been more favorable to the opposition.

We think the opposition should have had the chance to choose its least detrimental option regarding the position of notable citizen. However, the opposition was deprived of this opportunity. As for the CSE president, there is no doubt that the 1984 elections affected the current composition of the CSE. We would have been happier with a very different composition. I will say that, at this point, the Nicaraguan opposition is not truly satisfied with the results of yesterday's elections at the National Assembly.

[Reporter] Before the elections, the Communist Party proposed that Rodolfo Sandino Arguello, who was elected notable citizen, be appointed CSE president. How do you feel about this proposal?

[Fletes] This alternative was considered one of our least detrimental options during this election at the National Assembly. In such cases, when the opposition is cornered, it needs to find alternatives. It seems to me that Commander Daniel Ortega could have presented the lists in a different way if the government wanted the opposition to fully trust the CSE.

There are a series of precedents in this situation affecting the credibility of this election process not only locally but also internationally. This election process has been and will be full of deceit. The opposition must keep trying to make it as difficult as possible for the FSLN government to stage fraudulent elections.

[Reporter] Thank you very much. [end recording]

Police Confiscate 'War Arsenal' From Soldiers

PA0806185089 Buenos Aires REUTER in Spanish 1810 GMT 8 Jun 89

[Text] Managua, 8 Jun (REUTER)—The chief of the Nicaraguan Police Department said today Nicaraguan police confiscated 4,750 rifles, most of them Soviet-made AK rifles, and heavy weaponry such as RPG rocket launchers that had been stored in the homes of military deserters and military personnel on active duty.

Sandinist Police Chief Doris Tijerino added: "This war arsenal, sufficient to arm combat battalions, was found in the homes of military service deserters, military men in active duty, and reservists."

Tijerino explained that deserters usually take their assigned weapons and that many Army officers are used to keeping their weapons in their homes "to protect themselves from thieves."

Tijerino said the seizure was conducted in a surprise operation that was aimed at preventing the proliferation of crimes in which those types of weapons are involved.

The number of family or neighbor fights in which heavy weapons are used has increased recently. In one of those fights an entire seven-member family, including two children, was killed.

The Nicaraguan Government has received abundant Soviet arms to face [words indistinct] of war against the rebels armed by the United States.

Government officials admitted there was little control in the distribution of weapons among approximately 300,000 militiamen.

Social Democratic Party Leader on Exiles' Return

PA0806203689 Managua Radio Catolica in Spanish 1830 GMT 8 Jun 89

[Interview with Adolfo Jarquin, secretary-vice president of the Social Democratic Party, by unidentified reporter at Radio Catolica studios—live]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] [Reporter] We understand that your party will hold a march on 11 June that will begin at Ciudad Jardin Park. Would you please explain its objectives?

[Jarquin] We are inviting the Nicaraguan people, all Social Democrats, to meet at 0900 on 11 June 1989 at Ciudad Jardin Park. This march is to welcome our Social Democratic brothers who are returning from exile to join in the Nicaraguan people's civic-political struggle.

Among others, Alfredo Cesar, Luis Rivas Leyva, Guillermo Miranda, Donald Castillo, and Carlos Hurtado will return to the country. I repeat, they will return from exile to join the Nicaraguan people's civic-political struggle. We invite all Managua residents to support us and accompany us in our civic march at 0900 on 11 June, leaving from Ciudad Jardin Park to our headquarters.

We hope our Social Democratic brothers will face no problems in returning to our country. They will travel back in a plane provided by President Carlos Andres Perez.

All our efforts aim to comply with the Esquipulas II accords and to ensure that all Nicaraguans participate in the 1990 electoral process.

[Reporter] Once these people are back in Nicaragua, will they participate in this march with you?

[Jarquin] As soon as they arrive in the country, they will be welcomed by our party's national executive council at the airport and will be transported to Ciudad Jardin Park. They will march with us from that park to our headquarters.

[Reporters] Will there be any speeches at the Social Democratic Party headquarters?

[Jarquin] There will be a welcome speech at Ciudad Jardin Park, departmental leaders will greet them, and then we will begin our civic march toward party headquarters, where our activity will end with speeches by Alfredo Cesar, Luis Rivas Leyva, and others. Finally, party President Guillermo Potoy will deliver the closing speech.

Panama

U.S. Visa Issuance Suspension 'Insane Move'

PA0806220589 Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 8 Jun 89 p 4

[Editorial: "Bush's Desperation"]

[Text] U.S. President George Bush's desperation to bend the will of the Panamanian people and to fulfill his objectives has reached such heights that he is now committing blunders as absurd as the U.S. Embassy's announcement yesterday that it would stop issuing visas "for immigrants and nonimmigrants."

This is an insane measure on all counts because he [Bush] is directly or indirectly hurting his own allies, who are the ones who need to travel most often to Miami or to the U.S. capital for reasons about which we already know—unless he is planning to transport them directly from Howard Air Force Base without the corresponding visas. This is possible, because it would not be the first or the last time he has done so. We only need to recall that Tuturo [Eric Arturo] Delvalle himself—who was virtually kidnapped—travels back and forth this way from the reverted canal area to his residence in Coconut Grove, Miami.

However, hundreds of Cubans who are temporary residents in Panama while going through the necessary formalities to travel to the United States, will be stranded here because they will no longer be able to complete this procedure due to the suspension in the issuance of immigrant visas. On several occasions these Cubans have virtually begged the U.S. Government, through its embassy in our country, to expedite this procedure; but the gringo authorities have irresponsibly looked the other way.

Now, desperate in light of a number of successive setbacks, President Bush has abruptly decided to suspend issuing visas in Panama, without taking into account that he is hurting Cubans who were told that they could obtain visas to travel to the United States, and without showing any consideration toward his own allies in Panama—that is, members of the privileged class who can afford to make frequent shopping trips to Miami and elsewhere in the United States.

This measure leaves Panamanian nationalists quite indifferent; besides, some time ago, in another insane move also motivated by desperation, all Panamanians

holding nationalist ideas and who are willing to defend the sovereignty and integrity of the fatherland were banned from entering the United States.

Bush continues to fire rockets into the air, but they will continue to explode right in his face.

Ecuador's Cordovez: Noriega Open to Negotiations
PA0906000289 Panama City Telemetro Television in Spanish 2315 GMT 8 Jun 89

[Text] General Manuel Antonio Noriega [commander in chief of the Panama Defense Forces, FDP] is open to negotiations to resolve the Panamanian crisis. In addition, there is a very favorable climate in Panama for finding a political solution. This was said today by Ecuadoran Foreign Minister Diego Cordovez, who is a mediator in the Panamanian crisis. Cordovez said that the Panamanian Government and the opposition groups share a political willingness to overcome the crisis, which arose following the annulment of the 7 May presidential elections.

The Ecuadoran foreign minister added that Gen Noriega is not hindering the negotiations and that, to the contrary, he has been very willing to negotiate. However, Cordovez explained, Noriega believes that the opposition's suggestion that the dialogue be between the opposition and himself [Noriega] is incompatible with the FDP's institutional structure.

According to Cordovez, Gen Noriega asks: Why do the people believe that we [the FDP] are different from other countries' Armed Forces? In other countries the Armed Forces do not participate in dialogue or political negotiations. Then why do they want us to participate in the dialogue here? Cordovez added that there is currently a good climate and a willingness by various Panamanian sectors to find a solution to the problem.

Peruvian Envoy Appeals to Bush on Crisis
PA0806123489 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2300 GMT 7 Jun 89

[Text] Peru has been the first country to respond to the OAS meeting on the Panamanian situation. Peruvian Ambassador to Panama Mario Castro Arenas has announced Peru's position on the Panamanian situation:

[Begin recording] The constitutional Government of Peru requests that Panamanian Government authorities and political parties engage, freely and without coercion or interventions, in efforts to establish a broad, democratic, truthful, and realistic dialogue that will aid in totally reconciling the Panamanian people. Similarly, the Peruvian Foreign Ministry asks the U.S. Government to adopt conciliatory measures that will secure a solution to the Panamanian crisis. We also believe the United States has played an active role in the beginning and present state of the Panamanian crisis.

Therefore, Peru addresses Mr George Bush's government—interpreting the will of other Latin American countries, with all due respect, but also with firmness and determination—asking it to lift the economic sanctions imposed on Panama. In other words, it is asked to lift the suspension of payments for the Panama Canal services and other revenue that should pass from the U.S. Treasury to the Panamanian Treasury. For the sake of this spirit of harmony, we also ask the United States to reduce the number of troops currently based in Panamanian territory and to maintain the U.S. military presence within the framework established by the Torrijos-Carter Treaties. In the same manner, and always seeking harmony and peace in relations between Panama and the United States, my government asks the Bush administration to publicly recognize the inviolable and permanent nature of the Torrijos-Carter Treaties.

Finally, the Peruvian Foreign Ministry reiterates its support for the decision adopted by the foreign ministers of the member countries of the OAS General Assembly to extend the OAS mission's mandate, with the understanding that in this second stage, the commission will not limit itself solely to achieving a conciliation formula. In other words, it should propose to the political parties and government specific formulas to solve the crisis and respond to the interests of the Panamanian majority. [end recording]

Sources Confirm Solis Palma Going to Cuba 9 Jun
PA0906044289 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0339 GMT 9 Jun 89

[Excerpts] Panama City, 9 Jun (ACAN-EFE)—Official Panamanian sources reported today that President Manuel Solis Palma will travel to Cuba tomorrow, heading a large delegation, at the invitation of Cuban President Fidel Castro.

Solis Palma will fly to Cuba at 0700 [1200 GMT] aboard a Panamanian Air Force plane accompanied by 3 ministers and approximately 30 other persons. [passage omitted]

The three members of his Cabinet accompanying Solis Palma are: Agricultural Development Minister Darisnel Espino, who is also secretary general of the government's major party, the Democratic Revolutionary Party; Health Minister Francisco Sanchez, and Planning and Economic Policy Minister Gustavo Gonzalez. [passage omitted]

Solis Palma is planning to return to Panama in the afternoon of Sunday, 11 June. The members of the OAS mission in charge of promoting political formulas to end the Panamanian crisis will also arrive on that day.

Panamanian Planning Minister To Visit USSR
FL0806224789 Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish 1946 GMT 8 Jun 89

[Text] Today in the capital of the CSSR, the president of the Unity Popular Front [Frente Unitario Popular], Hector Aleman, said that the Panamanian people are preparing themselves to preserve their resistance capabilities while facing U.S. aggression.

As part of that effort, Alaman said that Panama is working in an active manner to avoid its isolation in Latin America and the rest of the world. To do this, Panama is beginning a campaign of enlightenment, said Aleman.

On the economic level, steps are being taken to diversify the sources, and he immediately explained that, to these ends, the Panamanian minister of planning and economic policy, Gustavo Gonzalez, will soon travel to the Soviet Union.

In the USSR, the Panamanian minister will sign an agreement for commercial exchanges that will permit the supplying of agricultural goods, said Aleman in an interview granted to the news agency PRENSA LATINA.

Official Evaluates Soviet Market Potential
PA0906021689 Panama City Telemetro Television in Spanish 2300 GMT 8 Jun 89

[Text] Luis Barletta, director of the Panamanian Foreign Trade Institute, has announced that the Soviet Union represents an important potential buyer of traditional Panamanian products. Barletta made this statement after a meeting with Yuriy Vislosov, commercial attache of the Soviet Embassy in Costa Rica.

[Begin Barletta recording] We have discovered that the Soviet Union is an important potential buyer of traditional products such as rice, sugar, coffee, bananas, and cacao; and of nontraditional products such as cosmetics, perfumes, and other new Panamanian products resulting from Panama diversifying its production.

We also discovered that they can help us greatly in the mechanization of Panama's agricultural sector, since they have extensive experience in this field, and the quality of their products is competitive at the international level. [end recording]

The official said that the objective is to reduce Panama's dependency on the U.S. market.

[Begin Barletta recording] That dependency is suffocating us. Just 2 years ago we had a 90 percent dependency on the U.S. market. Now we are down to 60 percent, and we have to keep reducing it to the 40 or 30 percent level. This is the goal, but it cannot be accomplished overnight. [end recording]

Dignity Brigade Issues Nationalist Proclamation
PA0906013689 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2345 GMT 8 Jun 89

[Report on "proclamation" issued by the Dignity Brigade's Patriotic Command and the 19 Dignity Battalions' General Staff on 7 June at the Omar Torrijos Base in Rio Hato]

[Text] Our country has been virtually invaded by more than 15,000 foreign troops. The Dignity Battalions have become the Latin American vanguard in the anti-imperialist struggle and the bastion of Panamanian patriotism. Every Panamanian, despite his political affiliation, must become aware of the serious situation in our country and struggle to protect the nation's integrity and our children's Panamanian citizenship.

The proclamation adds: Today is the Panamanian people's last chance to unite and to live in a country with dignity or forever to live in shame in a country that has surrendered to the whims of a foreign power. Our youth must responsibly assume their role, recognizing that the enemy has robbed them of their right to determine their history.

The Dignity Battalions' General Staff will defend every centimeter of the homeland until national liberation becomes a reality. We express our determination to advance with enthusiasm and trust in our people's ability to overcome any obstacle to enable our country to once again walk along the path of Torrijism.

We urge every Panamanian to join the ranks of the Dignity Battalions and to live forever in the heart and spirit of the homeland. We support the patriotic administrative efforts of the head of the executive branch, Manuel Solis Palma. Our determination to struggle at the side of the Panama Defense Forces [FDP]—the Torrijist, nationalist defenders of the Panamanian people—is unyielding; our unity is indestructible.

The proclamation issued by the Dignity Brigade's Patriotic Command adds: We recognize Commander Manuel Antonio Noriega [FDP commander in chief], his General Staff, and the Military Strategic Council as indisputable leaders of the national liberation process. We affirm before Panama and the world our anti-imperialist, anti-fascist, nationalist, patriotic, and essentially Torrijist creed.

The proclamation is signed by Dr Benjamin Colamarco, architect Enrique Thompson, retired Major Arturo Marquinez, and the coordinators of the 19 battalions that make up the Dignity Brigade's Patriotic Command.

Journalist Fined for Violating Media Regulations
PA0806182989 Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 8 Jun 89 p 14

[Text] The Panamanian Government and Justice Ministry has decided to impose a 1,500-balboa fine on ULTIMAS NOTICIAS Chief Editor Pablo Castrejon for violating prohibitions established by Article 15 of Law 11 of 10 February 1978, which decrees measures regulating the media and publication of written material.

Resolution No 25 of 7 June 1989, signed by Government and Justice Minister and Deputy Minister Rodolfo Chiari de Leon and Targidio Bernal, respectively, was issued in response to an accusation presented to the Government and Justice Ministry by Luis Blanco, general manager of the National Institute of Telecommunications (INTEL).

INTEL General Manager Blanco presented a formal accusation against reports published by the newspaper ULTIMAS NOTICIAS in its 18 and 25 May issues. Blanco described the reports as "false" and added that they harmed the prestige of INTEL and its personnel.

It is important to stress that the Government and Justice Ministry Media Directorate gave Mr Castrejon 3 working days after notifying him of the accusation to present evidence proving the truthfulness of the reports his paper had published.

The ministerial resolution states that the said 3 days expired without Castrejon's presentation of any evidence proving the truthfulness of the reports presented by the morning paper ULTIMAS NOTICIAS on 18 and 25 May.

In view of all of the situation, the Government and Justice Ministry penalized journalist Castrejon with the aforementioned fine and indicated that the only way this resolution can be repealed is for it to be reconsidered or revoked.

PRD Legislator Views Closing Assembly

PA0806125389 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 2300 GMT 7 Jun 89

[Text] Luis Gomez, legislator for the Democratic Revolutionary Party, has said he would agree to closing the Legislative Assembly if this helped improve the country's situation:

[Begin Gomez recording] The country's current political situation does not warrant catering to individual interests—either of candidates seeking reelection or of candidates seeking a slot in the Legislative Assembly.

This problem involves something more than us, the legislators; it involves more than a constituent assembly. I think that after what happened yesterday at the OAS meeting, we Panamanians must stop this internecine struggle and agree to talk and reach understanding among ourselves to establish a national government that will contemplate the interests of all Panamanians. Otherwise, the economy will continue its present stagnation or become even more shaky than it has been at the most crucial stages of the crisis during these past 2 years. I even think that if the Legislative Assembly has to be closed to avoid having a legal vacuum because of this matter of the change in government, the Assembly should be closed. I think we were not elected to remain in the Assembly almost eternally. We were elected to solve a problem regarding this country's democracy and Constitution.

We were the first to suggest a complete structural change and a complete removal of the contradictions existing in this country. We make an appeal not only to our colleagues in the government and the opposition but to the private enterprise sector and the Catholic Church in Panama. [end recording]

Regarding the claim by the Civic Democratic Opposition Alliance that it won the recent elections, Gomez said:

[Begin recording] It is a pity they have not understood that a stage in the struggle for national liberation opened—I mean, closed—on 7 May, a new window is being opened in the struggle for national liberation, and the elimination and annulment of the elections is a fact that was decided by a government institution, which in this case is the Electoral Tribunal. The OAS will not be the one to reopen the elections; the OAS will not order the presidential sash be turned over to Arias Calderon or Endara. I think we Panamanians must be the ones to talk and discuss our nation's life at another level, at a different stratum. [end recording]

Assembly To Debate Bill on PCC Administrator

PA0806183689 Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 8 Jun 89 pp 1, 10

[Report by Rogelio Martiz]

[Text] The Legislative Assembly's Commission on Credentials, Interior Justice, Regulation, and Legal Affairs, headed by legislator Luis Navas, drafted a bill yesterday establishing a procedure to choose the Panama Canal Commission's [PCC] administrator.

In addition, the Canal Affairs Commission, headed by Luis Gomez, has been asked to convene at 0900 on 13 June to begin the first debate on this bill, which states that in compliance with Article 3 of the Torrijos-Carter Treaties, the Republic of Panama will have to present to the U.S. Government the name of a Panamanian citizen who will fulfill the duties of PCC administrator. This administrator will be proposed by the Legislative Assembly and approved by an absolute majority of its members.

Deputy PCC Administrator Fernando Manfredo, Deputy Foreign Minister Norberta Tejada, and Gilberto Perez, representative of the Treaty Affairs Department, were present at yesterday's Assembly session.

According to the Torrijos-Carter treaties, a Panamanian must assume the PCC administration on 1 January 1990.

The executive branch will be free to remove the Panamanian administrator when necessary.

To become PCC administrator, one must be Panamanian by birth, at least 35 years old, and should never have been convicted by the judicial branch. In addition, one must have the proven professional ability.

PCC's Manfredo Comments

PA0806195289 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 8 Jun 89

[Text] The Legislative Assembly's Panama Canal Affairs Commission met with Fernando Manfredo, deputy administrator of the Panama Canal Commission, to examine the

current status of Panama's participation in the PCC Board of Directors and to specifically address the upcoming appointment of a Panamanian administrator to manage the interoceanic canal as of 1 January 1990.

The meeting was attended by commission chairman and legislator Luis Gomez and by legislators Carlos Arellano Lennox, Tomas Altamirano Duque, Florencio Asprilla, Simon Quiros y Quiros, and Hugo Giraud. At the end of the meeting, these legislators, who represent different political parties, agreed that all political differences must be put aside in naming a Panamanian candidate for the position, because, aside from being Panama's responsibility, the nation's image is at stake.

Manfredo referred to the issue in the following terms:

[Begin Manfredo recording] First, you are all aware that the U.S. Senate recently passed a nonbinding resolution by majority vote in which they request that the U.S. Government not approve any candidate named by the current Panamanian Government. If nothing changes this policy and if the U.S. executive approves the content of this resolution, Panama's candidate will not be approved.

Furthermore, according to a procedure established within the United States, the candidate proposed by Panama must be approved by the U.S. Senate. Without this approval, the U.S. President cannot appoint the candidate. Therefore, it is possible that a Panamanian candidate will not be named on 1 January 1990. This would not only be a treaty violation; it would also be a serious issue in terms of Panama's legitimate interests. The naming of a Panamanian administrator is part of a process to increase Panama's participation in the management, operation, and maintenance of the canal. It is not the result of an act of generosity or a unilateral act. It is part of what was agreed to in the Panama Canal treaties [words indistinct].

I think this is a moment of trial for the Panamanian people. [Words indistinct] within the country's political situation. Despite our great political differences, all Panamanians at least need to agree on a strategy so the treaty will be honored on 1 January and so the Panamanian people's aspirations will be fulfilled. This is every Panamanian's responsibility, and we must fulfill it despite our political differences.

Second, you are aware that the canal administration has taken several actions in terms of taking authority away from the Panamanian canal administrator and giving this authority to U.S. officials. These actions have been taken on the basis of treaty implementation provisions and come as the date to appoint a Panamanian administrator approaches. As legislator Hugo Giraud has stated, the Panamanian administrator could end up being a figurehead as a result of these actions. This not only violates the treaty; it is highly offensive. I do not know of a single Panamanian who would be willing to serve as a figurehead and not as the canal's real administrator. All Panamanians must also take a stand on this issue [words indistinct]. This is another challenge we Panamanians must face regardless of our political interests. [end recording]

Ford Says ADOC Will Insist on 7 May Victory

PA0906032789 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 2300 GMT 8 Jun 89

[Interview with Guillermo Ford, candidate for second vice president of the Civic Democratic Opposition Alliance, by unidentified reporter in Panama City on 8 June—recorded]

[Text] [Ford] We are experiencing a state of continued anxiety. We are awaiting Ricardo Arias Calderon's arrival tonight to review the OAS results. As I said during an interview yesterday, we are going to insist on our 7 May victory. We are going to democratize the country by all means.

[Reporter] The OAS apparently has not fulfilled the Panamanian opposition's objectives. How do you feel about that?

[Ford] The news carried in the international media obviously indicates the OAS has not reached a conclusion. We are going to wait for the OAS mission to arrive to meet with it. We must not solely rely on the OAS, which has offered its good offices. The solution has to come from Panama, and it is best for both sides to study the possibility of reaching an agreement. I reiterate this message to the members of the Panama Defense Forces [FDP]: Do not be fooled. The Civic Democratic Opposition Alliance does not want to hurt anyone. It does not want to destroy the FDP at all. It does want to hold talks to stop the people's suffering.

Arias Accused of Seeking To Oust Endara

PA0806011189 Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 7 Jun 89 pp 1, 12

[Text] The extension that the OAS gave to the commission that traveled to Panama—until 19 July—was a harsh blow to the opposition, and especially for Ricardo Arias Calderon, who did not achieve his goal of finding a place for his schizophrenic ramblings at the regional forum.

Arias Calderon traveled to Washington thanks to a strategy drafted jointly by his stepbrother, "big bad boy" Gabriel Lewis Galindo, and "little bad boy" Jose Isabel Blandon, using the U.S. establishment's same old plan, which consisted of having a government junta and the surrender of the Panamanian Armed Forces, thus giving power to the opposition, which would annul social and labor laws.

According to the plan drafted by Gabriel Lewis Galindo to help his stepbrother (Gabriel's father was the husband of Arias Calderon's mother) reach the Presidency of the

Republic, Lewis Galindo gave instructions to "little bad boy" Blandon to call many government officials, including PRD [Democratic Revolutionary Party] legislators, and private businessmen who would exert pressure concerning talks, particularly on General Noriega to force him to negotiate the interests and security of workers and people in general.

The original plan was to send the three opposition candidates to Washington, however "prima donna" Arias Calderon, whose personality has already surpassed those of Guillermo Endara and Guillermo Ford, cleverly did not let his running mates travel to the United States.

Arias Calderon, who calls himself the true president of the Republic, argues that his party, the Christian Democratic Party, obtained 70 percent of the total vote during the elections, as opposed to ADOC [Civic Democratic Opposition Alliance] and COLINA [National Liberation Coalition], which received only 30 percent of the vote. In view of this, Arias Calderon said, no one else can be the political spokesman in Washington. Moreover, he even said he is willing to replace "Tuturo" [Eric Arturo] Delvalle, currently at Fort Clayton or Quarry Heights, to provide in Panama the kind of government the U.S. establishment dreams about.

Arias Calderon promised Guillermo Ford that he would accompany him to Washington to fulfill his mission. However, on Saturday he left alone to offer everything in exchange for the Presidency, which he expects to get, supposedly once the new government has been sworn in. Endara would have to resign after being inaugurated.

Therefore, his strategy before the OAS Commission—having as its spokesman Guatemalan Foreign Minister Mario Palencia—was that he would agree to talks only with General Noriega; Arias Calderon's proposal was that he should be given power because the precedent already exists, from 1949 when General Jose Antonio Remon turned power over to Arnunfo Arias.

To reinforce his position, Arias Calderon stated that the laws or the system did not matter, that he would not be willing to talk to President Solis Palma, government officials, PRD presidential candidate Carlos Duque, or the PRD.

Another of Arias Calderon's alternatives was to appoint new ministers that he recommended, while the Legislative Assembly would appoint a new minister in charge of the Presidency who, on 1 September, would turn power over to the opposition ticket. Once again, Arias Calderon promised the United States that Endara would resign 3 months later for health reasons and that he, Arias Calderon, would take over power.

He also agreed that the new canal administrator would be Gabriel Lewis Galindo and to the total reform of the Defense Forces down to the level of community police, with a commander who could be even a retired member of the institution directly selected by the president of the Republic.

Another of Arias Calderon's commitments was to the private sector. He promised to cancel labor laws to "help in the economic recovery of enterprises." He also promised to dismantle workers organizations such as the National Federation of Associations of Public Employees, the Union of Workers of the Institute of Hydraulic Resources and Electrification, and the Union of Workers of the National Institute of Telecommunications. All the aforementioned proposals under the Harvard theory are that the wealthy must become wealthier in order to pull the poor out of the misery in which they barely survive.

Parallel to these actions, Arias Calderon would receive international support from countries listed by the United States, which, through economic blackmail, the United States has added to the list of those who obey their orders.

It is interesting to note that Arias Calderon has reached such a high degree of psychotic paranoia that has asked to be called president at all meetings in public as well as in private, including at those with the diplomatic corps.

Confirming this unchecked position by the Christian Democratic leader, a few days ago when he arrived in Miami with the help of his stepbrother Gabriel Lewis Galindo, he demanded the courtesy and security of entering the country as the Panamanian president. In other words, the Arias Calderon coup is a double coup because he is demanding a triumph he did not obtain and at the same time eliminating the first candidate on the opposition ticket for whom he is now claiming the triumph.

Arias Calderon whimsically wants General Noriega to personally turn power over to him.

Sensible politicians very much resent Arias Calderon's fascist and neonazi attitude toward his ticket companion, Endara. He humiliates, ridicules, and scorns Endara. Arias Calderon practically treats Endara as if Endara were his employee. This was made evident at a meeting with the diplomatic corps. As Endara spoke at that meeting, Arias Calderon interrupted and Endara had to yield and let Arias deliver a paranoid neonazi harangue.

Arias Calderon Comments on OAS Decision

PA0806023989 Paris AFP in Spanish
2020 GMT 7 Jun 8

[Text] Washington, 7 Jun (AFP)—Ricardo Arias Calderon, president of the Christian Democratic Party of Panama, said here today that the report of the mission of

OAS foreign ministers trying to mediate the crisis in Panama, and the OAS decision to extend the deadline of its efforts until 19 July, do not meet the expectations of the Panamanian people.

Arias Calderon, who came to Washington to attend the meeting of OAS foreign ministers called to review the situation in Panama, told AFP: "Quite frankly, I must say that the mission's report does not reflect the dramatic reality of the crisis, and the extension until 19 July imposes on the Panamanian people an unbearable delay in the oppression and suffering they are enduring at the hands of General Manuel Antonio Noriega's regime."

In a meeting that lasted until close to midnight Tuesday, the foreign ministers of the 31 OAS-member countries described the report presented by the OAS mission, headed by Ecuadoran Foreign Minister Diego Cordoves, as "satisfactory," asked the mission to continue its mediation efforts to achieve "a transfer of power" in Panama, and set 19 July as the date for the mission to submit a report.

The mission, comprised of Cordoves, Guatemalan Foreign Minister Mario Palencia, Trinidad and Tobago Foreign Minister Sahadeo Basdeo, and OAS Secretary General Joao Baena Soares, said that "there are possibilities for understanding" between the Noriega regime and the opposition, which claimed a landslide victory in the elections held on 7 May and annulled 2 days later.

According to the OAS mission, the possibilities for reaching understanding are based on the fact that "there are coincidences," regarding the following:

1. It is necessary to avoid the constitutional vacuum that will occur on 1 September when, according to the Constitution, the current presidential term will end;

2. Both sides feel that they can negotiate among themselves to overcome the most antagonistic attitudes through mutual concessions;

3. There is "shared concern" over the need to begin revitalizing the economy again and normalizing Panama's international relations.

Arias Calderon, who was the candidate for first vice president of the opposition coalition headed by Guillermo Endara, said he was disappointed that the report did not portray "the dramatic reality of Panama's crisis, with respect to the continuing violation of human rights, the lack of respect for the people's will, and Noriega's intransigence in preventing the establishment of a democratic government."

In the opinion of the Panamanian leader, the report "comes close to suggesting" that there is no need for any mediation, when in actual fact six opposition leaders and representatives were arrested by the military while they were on their way to meet with the OAS mission on 24 May.

"We know that Cordoves tried to arrange for their release with Panamanian Foreign Minister Jorge Ritter, but these people are still in custody. How can anyone think of holding a dialogue under these circumstances?" Arias Calderon asked.

Arias Calderon expressed the conviction that "the Noriega regime is living its last few days" and "the problem is to see how traumatic the transition will be."

He asserted that the government institutions and agencies are "on the verge of bankruptcy" for lack of resources, economic activities are at a standstill, unemployment is spiraling, and those who are still employed are not sure they will be able to collect their salaries."

"I think we are headed for a national disaster if no solution is found before 1 September," Arias Calderon said.

During Tuesday's debates at the OAS, Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto characterized as "interventionist, shameful, and regrettable" the resolution that was adopted on 17 May, which ordered the opening of mediation efforts. Nevertheless, the resolution was approved by consensus, including Panama and Nicaragua. Nicaragua was represented by Vice Foreign Minister Victor Hugo Tinoco.

D'Escoto admitted that the Panamanian regime has "deficiencies," but said there are worse ones on the continent. He proposed that all elections be supervised by the OAS and gave notice that Nicaragua has already decided to ask the OAS to supervise the Nicaraguan elections in February 1990.

Lawrence Eagleburger, U.S. under secretary of state, responded that the meeting of OAS foreign ministers had not been called to question the legitimacy of all elections in the hemisphere, but the violation of the Panamanian people's human rights by Noriega and added that "the OAS should feel proud to defend human rights."

Eagleburger contended that "Noriega is the problem" in Panama and added that "we are confident that when he leaves, the political forces will be able to negotiate interim agreements and agree to the installation of a new government on 1 September, as required by their Constitution."

He said that if Noriega refuses "to leave the door open to national reconciliation," OAS members "should consider actions to show their resolve to support a transition to democracy and full respect for human rights in Panama."

"The people of the hemisphere, and particularly the people of Panama, will be watching what we do. We have the opportunity to make it clear that the OAS is prepared to take action and that our charter is not just words. Above all, we have the opportunity to assert that this organization is on the side of self-determination, that peace and stability stem from respect for the people's will, and that dictatorships that abuse and trample on human rights will have to answer to the OAS," Eagleburger emphasized.

Communist Party Rejects Military Junta Proposal
PA0806152089 Paris AFP in Spanish 0557 GMT 8 Jun 89

[Text] Panama City, 7 Jun (AFP)—The Panamanian People's Party, PDP (pro-Soviet communist party), today proposed a dialogue among the various political groups in the country and rejected any attempt to create a military junta to govern the country as of 1 September 1989.

Last week, Renato Pereira, one of General Manuel Antonio Noriega's advisers, proposed the formation of a military junta as a political alternative to the current Panamanian crisis if the conflicting parties could not resolve the crisis the country has been experiencing since the annulment of the 7 May elections.

Cleto Souza, prominent member of the PDP, said: "The creation of a military junta would be the same as a coup d'etat." Souza, however, added: "A military junta is not a political solution but a technical solution to the problem, because the Panama Defense Forces [FDP] are the ones who maintain public order."

The PDP was an illegal party in Panama from its founding in 1930 until 1974 when the government of the late populist leader General Omar Torrijos granted it legal status.

For Souza, the opposition's claim that General Manuel Antonio Noriega, commander in chief of the FDP, is the major reason for the crisis is not valid.

The PDP believes the Panamanian problem centers around "the U.S. desire to remain in Panama to fulfill its military and geopolitical objectives."

The communist leader stressed: "Panama is part of the military device the (United States) has established through organizations such as NATO."

Endara's Wife's Funeral Becomes 'Demonstration
PA0806220389 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2104 GMT 8 Jun 89

[Text] Panama City, 8 Jun (ACAN-EFE)—The funeral today for Marcela Cambra, wife of Panamanian opposition leader Guillermo Endara, turned into a demonstration against the Panamanian Government and General Manuel Antonio Noriega, [commander in chief of the Panama Defense Forces, FDP].

At the end of the mass, more than 1,000 people marched down one of the capital's main avenues, shouting slogans against Gen Noriega and in support of Endara and the opposition. Guillermo Endara was the [Civic Democratic Opposition Alliance] presidential candidate at the controversial 7 May elections; the opposition claims to have won the elections, which were annulled by the Electoral Tribunal 3 days later.

Endara received a telephone call yesterday from U.S. President George Bush expressing his condolences over the death of his wife, sources close to the former candidate revealed today. According to these sources, Endara also received condolences from several ambassadors accredited to Panama, including those from Venezuela, Argentina, Peru, Brazil, Spain, and the FRG. Some of them spoke on behalf of their governments.

Since the early morning hours, opposition supporters crowded around the church where the funeral services were held for Marcela Cambra. During the religious services, Spanish Priest Francisco Villanueva said that "the people must endure suffering before they can be born again." He denounced the "government's half-truths."

Endara was accompanied by Guillermo Ford, the opposition's second vice presidential candidate. During the demonstration, no incidents involving the FDP, which remained at a distance from the demonstration, were reported. Endara's wife died on Thursday from a heart attack caused by emphysema.

Labor Party Calls for End of Arrogance
PA0906031289 Panama City Telemetro Television in Spanish 2300 GMT 8 Jun 89

[Text] The Labor Party [PALA] met this afternoon and issued a communique stating that the fatherland is above political differences and hopes that arrogant behavior will no longer be the pattern for people who should serve as an example of maturity in interpartisan relations.

The communique notes that PALA will continue to promote and back initiatives designed to find, together with all sectors, a solution to the delicate and complex time we are going through.

At the meeting of PALA's National Executive Committee with PALA legislators and former candidates, the political party said that provocations and ill intentions will not make PALA militants ignore their commitments to the fatherland.

PALA Secretary General Ramon Sieiro said that now, more than ever, it is necessary to find a solution to the national crisis.

[Begin Sieiro recording] We have been encouraged to continue visiting the other provinces, which we will be doing next week, to defend the party's point of view and make known the alternatives we have been analyzing on behalf of the party to find a political way out of the vacuum that will be created in the country as of 1 September. President Solis Palma has said he wants to govern without political space [the assignment of people to important government posts not based on professional competency but on political party quotas], but we believe that all democratic governments must be based on the political parties. I believe that the participation of all the parties is important. We are going to defend what we won fairly in 1984. This is a commitment that lasts until 1 September. Therefore the party, through its political committees, is getting ready to seek what belongs to us, something we won fairly. [end recording]

Mirones Appointed Port Authority Director
PA0806165089 Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 8 Jun 89 pp 1, 12

[Text] Through Decree 17 issued on 7 June 1989, Panamanian Lieutenant Colonel Virgilio Mirones Pinzon was appointed new general director of the National Port Authority.

Before being appointed National Port Authority director, Lt Col Mirones was successfully heading the G-5 [Civilian Affairs] of the Panama Defense Forces General Staff. Before that, Lt Col Mirones was the chief of the G-5's Military Engineers Battalion. Lt Col Mirones did a very professional job in the two aforementioned posts.

Lt Col Mirones will officially take over his new post on 8 June, thus fulfilling the distinguished appointment signed by Manuel Solis Palma, minister in charge of the Presidency, and Commerce and Industries Minister Isaac Hanono.

Argentina

Economy Minister Addresses Nation

PY0906023389 Buenos Aires Argentina Televisora Color Network in Spanish 0100 GMT 9 Jun 89

[Address to the nation by Economy Minister Jesus Rodriguez from the Economy Ministry in Buenos Aires; date not given—recorded]

[Text] Good evening. I assumed the post of economy minister on 26 May, knowing, of course, that my task would be a difficult one. The seriousness of the crisis demands an effort from everyone, but especially from those who have more.

During these past few days everyone, my friends, my parents, and even my own family, has asked me what we are going to do in the face of this crisis. The answer was always the same: We are facing an emergency; one of the many emergencies marking Argentina's path in the past few years.

During this democratic transition, I must face various types of emergencies in very different fields. Experience has taught all of us that when these emergencies arise we must act objectively to concentrate efforts on the most immediate problems and on protecting the weak. Later, by working without pause and with the efforts of everyone, things will begin to improve.

It is now my turn to face this economic and social emergency. I did not have the right, nor do I have it now, nor the time, to doubt.

I know what economic hardship means, not because I have been told about it, but because I have had direct contact with the people. This is a sign of my political history, and the people know it because they have elected me twice as national deputy.

In addition, the men of my generation know that Argentina will no longer accept a policy of indifference, noncommitment, avoiding problems, or noninvolvement. I am 34 years old, and I have the strength and hope to fight for a better tomorrow.

Even though our work has already begun, I believe that it is opportune and necessary to tell you what we are doing, to tell you about the direction and orientation of our task over the past 14 days. Our first concern was to stop the price spiral. This cannot be done at once, because inflation is already contained in the costs of enterprises. The only way to act was with prudence, but at the same time with the energy needed to prevent overall inflation's providing advantages or priveleges for some.

Therefore, we tried to stop prices from rising through agreements with the main enterprises and supermarket chains. At the same time, however, we obliged everyone to observe the price policy equally, acting without fear and without discrimination.

In order to face the special case of medicines, we decided to grant the laboratories special support.

The price spiral has been especially stimulated during the past few months by the frenzied increase in the price of the dollar. Here we came down with a hard hand. We established an exchange control so that imports and exports will have a known and predictable value.

Of course, we know that on the black market the dollar may have another value, but what is important to us in the emergency is that the dollar used for the purchase of food and other basic products stops spiraling.

No matter what we could have done regarding prices, nothing was going to make us return to the level at which salaries and pensions had become stagnated. No one could survive with this enormous gap, so desperation and anguish were justified. This is why we are trying to see that salaries and pensions do not remain stagnated in the inflation race.

We are not trying to resolve the very profound injustices of the Argentine economy in 1 minute. We are making every effort to defend the standard of living we all enjoyed before the crisis.

This is how it is. The minimum wage was recently increased. Pensions were increased twice: once on the orders of the executive branch; the other time as required by law. Meanwhile, private sector salaries are being negotiated, and workers and businessmen are freely reaching agreements.

Many people feared that the need to increase the price of public services would add new difficulties and further impoverish the people. For many days we were able to maintain the price of public services. Yesterday the government ordered increases which are much lower than expected. In my opinion, however, the most important aspect of this problem is that the price of services must be modified, keeping in mind the needs of the poorer strata of society. We have thus complied with the principle of social justice, which is always important, but even more important in the current situation, as the president of the Republic stressed in his last speech.

People have been fearing widespread imbalances in the financial system. They feared that these imbalances would harm the interests of the 5 million Argentines who have their savings deposited in banks. We have started to gradually normalize the financial system. Banking operations have improved daily. They have improved slowly and gradually to prevent inadvisable shocks.

We have fulfilled all of our commitments and have slowly increased disposable cash availability. Meanwhile, we have created a tranquil situation for savings account holders. In order to increase this atmosphere of confidence, the Central Bank decided to increase the insurance on savings accounts.

You know as well as I do that the crisis has deeply affected all public finances. A swift and strong stand had to be taken. If we had failed to do so, the government would not have had been able to increase salaries, not even for public employees. The executive branch and the Congress, therefore, have swiftly and jointly adopted the necessary steps to improve the level of tax collection. I can now announce that, thanks to the resources thus obtained and to extreme austerity in public expenditures, the Treasury will have achieved an operational balance in July. The results obtained in the 1st week of June, which has just ended, are better than those for the 1st week of May.

This afternoon the public works and services minister announced a very drastic program for the reduction of investments and expenses in public enterprises that depend on him. The tax collecting organizations have received precise instructions to punish tax evaders and offer special programs and schedules for those who are willing to normalize their tax contributions.

In the past weeks a lot has been said about the public domestic debt. It has often been hinted that the state was not in a position to fulfill its commitments. These hints and rumors have caused the value of government bonds to decrease and brought great losses to their holders. This has been another alarming rumor, spread to discourage all Argentines or, worse still, to enable a few to speculate. This pessimistic rumor, however, will not materialize. This afternoon the Central Bank chairman announced and began a very important program aimed at reimbursing the holders of government bonds ahead of schedule. Another goal of this program is to make the citizens trust the solvency of private enterprises.

The government shares the people's concerns. We know we must solve the economic problems. To succeed in doing that, however, we must not only control inflation but also create jobs. It is the private enterprises' duty to help us fight inflation, but it is our duty to make sure that these enterprises continue to exist and operate. This is why the government has decided to reimburse the value of government bonds ahead of schedule.

To contribute to the solution of this problem, the leaders of business organizations today announced an extraordinary program aimed at assisting small and medium-sized companies and thus ensure that they will continue to operate.

All the economic policy measures we have been adopting and implementing will have a positive short-term effect. However, the serious problems created by the crisis among the poorest sectors will not allow us to wait. We are aware of the urgency of the situation.

The Ministry of Health and Social Action, the Labor Ministry, the provincial governments, and local municipalities have all implemented emergency measures to face the social crisis. Some of the most important measures include the creation of an unemployment compensation system, an increase in family allowances, strengthening of the national food program, and an agreement to provide medicines to all national hospitals.

But we cannot fool ourselves; the efforts of all authorities, from all jurisdictions and political parties, would not have succeeded had it not been for the extraordinary and priceless solidarity of all citizens. Private charity societies, labor unions, political parties, and religious organizations have helped. The Argentine people have faced the crisis decisively, and what is more essential, they have done so as one.

The confusion of the first days was followed by the coordinated effort and common will to help all citizens. Without this help, nothing would have been accomplished, and our situation would have been much worse than it is. You know this, because you were there.

The Argentine president and the Argentine president-elect showed the way with their meetings and declarations. Legislators from all political sectors worked relentlessly to approve the laws necessary to face the crisis.

This sense of resposibility was decisive. Many people had blamed the government for the crisis, but then they intelligently and responsibly understood that we had to work together to confront it. They understood that their criticism could wait until the worst had passed.

Right now, all political parties, the labor leadership, business organizations, and individual firms are working unselfishly to solve the crisis. These people are the bulk of our society.

We have been able to isolate those who do not work for our common progress. They are activists from delirious organizations who apparently think they can make good out of chaos and destruction. The public support has allowed the government to implement strong measures to face these political agitators and some economic agents who may have forgotten that laws have to be respected by all.

We will continue with the same spirit. I invite you to stay united but alert, respecting and enforcing respect for our democratic institutions, helping each other, and forgetting all temporary discouragements.

We are climbing a steep hill and cannot stop pushing. Let us turn away from rumormongers who almost always work to satisfy their own interests. Let us turn away from those who want to exploit the harships of our people for political purposes. Our future has to be better than our past.

The crisis has been developing since the end of May. But the measures we have adopted, and the measures we will implement in the next few days, will allow for improvements.

The govenment will continue to work as it has so far: promptly and energetically. We will continue to implement the necessary measures regardless of ideology. I hereby promise to keep you well informed about the progress made as well as the difficulties we may encounter.

All this effort must be reconciled with the new government's program. Therefore, we are ready to start discussing details with the new economy minister, with whom I hope to meet next week. However, I want to make one thing clear: neither this government nor the new one can solve our difficulties without the spirit of unity that has prevailed during the past few days.

I hereby invite each and every one of you to strengthen this commitment, because we must make every effort possible now so that the government elected on 14 May can have the greatest chances to build a great Argentina, your Argentina, my Argentina, our Argentina.

Good evening, and thank you very much.

Bolivia

Government Investigating Weapons Seizure

PY0806202089 Madrid EFE in Spanish
0226 GMT 8 Jun 89

[Text] Interior Minister Eduardo Perez Beltran reported today that the Bolivian Government is investigating the case of Bolivian Armed Forces weapons confiscated in Colombia from a group of paramilitary drug traffickers.

Perez Beltran stated that the Bolivian authorities, who learned of the weapons' affair through the Colombian news media, will carry out investigations until they uncover the criminals' whereabouts.

Press sources say that the drug traffickers who were arrested in Colombia with 300 kg of cocaine were carrying four FAL rifles with Bolivian Armed Forces markings.

Edwin Peredo, commander of the Bolivian Armed Forces, has said that he will ask the Colombian Defense Ministry to issue an official report on the seizure of the rifles and their identification markings before the Bolivian Government releases an official statement.

Peredo agreed with the interior minister and said that an "exhaustive investigation" will be conducted to clarify why weapons belonging to the Bolivian Army ended up in the hands of Colombian drug traffickers.

According to press reports, Colombian authorities believe there is a link between international drug and arms traffickers.

Chile

PCCh Official Views Recent Congress

AU0806131589 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech
5 Jun 89 p 6

[Article by Osiel Nunez, representative of the Communist Party of Chile, from the Prague-based journal PROBLEMS OF PEACE AND SOCIALISM: "Being As Much As Possible Among the People; On the Conclusions of the 15th Communist Party of Chile Congress"]

[Text] Chilean Communists engaged in great activity after their 15th Congress in May. On the streets, in the factories, in the universities, and at press conferences everyone, from the new general secretary, Volodya Teitelboim, to rank and file members, is explaining the conclusions of the congress. Thus they are fulfilling one of their main decisions—to be as much as possible among the masses, with their problems and struggles, in spite of the fact that they have to continue in strict illegality.

The congress confirmed the policy of popular uprising as the tactic and strategy of the party in resolving the main contradiction in Chile: fascism or democracy with complete guarantees for the rights of the people. The policy of popular uprising issues from the inalienable right of people to rise up against despotic regimes. The Communist Party of Chile [PCCh] is appealing to the people to be prepared to confront the dictatorship by whatever means or methods, according to the political situation.

V. Teitelboim said at a press conference that this policy is still valid, because there continues to be a dictatorship in our country, and it will remain valid as long as the attempt to preserve the supremacy of troops over the civilian government, which is to be elected on 14 December, persists. We will join in the election activity. This, too, is an expression of popular uprising, because this policy adapts itself to conditions and is determined by instantaneous situations. Election activity has a great significance, however. It is impossible to conduct it as an end in itself.

In our opinion, it is beginning now, and it is necessary to link it with all the struggles of our people—the working people, the middle classes—and culture, for their immediate needs: for bread, for wages, for a roof over their heads, for health, and for education. All of this is one entity for us; the aim is to win the elections for democracy.

In this regard Chilean Communists are concentrating on three main tasks: the selection of a single opposition presidential candidate; the selection of a single list of candidates for parliament; and the agreement on a joint opposition manifesto. The Communists are proposing the following points for such a manifesto: to defeat Pinochet and Pinochetism; to reject military rule, for truth and justice; to convict the perpetrators of crimes against humanity; to annul the privatization of enterprises implemented after 5 October last year (after a plebiscite) and revise previous privatizations; to set wages in harmony with the cost of living; to democratize universities and education; to abolish the usurious payment of debts by the population; and to heed women's problems, the environment, and the ecology.

The PCCh has said clearly that the next elections will be neither free nor democratic because they will take place under the province of dictatorial institutions. Nevertheless, it assumes that the masses, struggling for their economic, social, and political rights, will change them into a confrontation between democracy and dictatorship and will prevent the continuation of the current regime, with or without Pinochet.

The 15th Congress was sincere, critical, and self-critical. It noted the party's successes but also its shortcomings and backwardness. There was criticism that the congress was taking place after 19 years, albeit after the dictatorship had weakened. It decided that the general secretary will be elected for 4 years and can be reelected only twice.

V. Teitelboim also answered the question of whether the modernization of the party was discussed and whether an agreement was reached on this: "The Communist Party is proposing a just socialist society in which there will be no exploitation of man by man. Yes, the forms and style were outdated, because even within a revolution and within essentially just conditions there can be old forms. Socialism is a system indivisible from democracy. Stalinism introduced the cult of personality and ruler for life. Now there is a renewal here which we also want, and we talked about this at the congress. It is an interesting, difficult, and exciting process when everyone speaks the truth, as he sees it, and we can debate openly—naturally, in a struggle of ideas and in a new state. We Communists must march with the times. And if at some moment we are late—and this can happen and has happened—it is necessary to speed up our pace and move forward."

65 Moscow Performers Granted Visas

PY0806034489 Santiago APSI in Spanish
29 May-4 Jun 89 P 5

[Text] The granting of visas for 65 artists, accompanied by 30 animals including a dozen large Russian bears, of the Moscow Circus' permanent troupe took by surprise those who still do not realize that pinostroika [as published] is a fact. It took the circus promoter, the Macondo Konzerte enterprise, only 1 month—a relatively short time for this type of paperwork—to obtain the necessary visas and permits for the Moscow artists, the first to perform in Chile since the 1973 military coup. The circus will open in August at a site to be chosen in Santiago.

Colombia

Barco on 'Drug-Trafficking Infiltration'

PA0806200689 Paris AFP in Spanish
0659 GMT 8 Jun 89

[Text] Bogota, 7 Jun (AFP)—Colombian President Virgilio Barco has not ruled out the possibility of drug-trafficking infiltration at the highest levels of the Colombian Government. Responding to questions today, President Barco said: "There are leaks everywhere."

After the failed attack on Colombian Secret Police Chief General Miguel Maza Marquez on 30 May, the authorities have revealed parts of documents confiscated from a former Army captain indicating that the drug-trafficking mafia has a complex espionage network which has access to several government organizations.

At the end of a National Police ceremony, Barco told journalists that the government is purging state institutions. Barco added: "All rotten grapes will be discarded, regardless of their position."

Barco asserted that the government is ready to detect and punish those who use their posts for illegal purposes.

The documents confiscated, which contain the plan of the attack on Gen Maza Marquez, indicate the drug-trafficking mafia has an espionage service which allows it to learn in advance about confidential decisions made by the various government and security organizations.

Unidentified Men Murder Councilman, Wound 2

PA0806135489 Bogota EL SIGLO in Spanish
4 Jun 89 p 6-A

[Excerpt] The Colombian authorities and security corps have no clues to the identities of the criminals who murdered Patriotic Union Councilman Orlando Higuita in the oil port of Barrancabermeja, Santander Department. The criminals wounded two other citizens.

A National Police spokesman said two individuals who had been riding a motorcycle entered a shop and shot the leftist political leader.

Higuita died on his way to a local emergency room.

Sergio and Julian Campero were wounded in the attack. [passage omitted]

Comptroller General Reports Deficit Increase

PA0806122389 Bogota EL SIGLO in Spanish 7 Jun 89 p 5-B

[Summary] A report issued by Comptroller General Rodolfo Gonzalez Garcia states that at the end of the 1st quarter of 1989, the fiscal deficit totaled 136.937 billion pesos, a 91-percent increase compared to the total for the same period last year.

The comptroller general also reported that the sum earmarked for servicing the foreign debt has increased 51 percent and amounts to 530 billion pesos.

Ecuador

Foreign Minister Comments on OAS Decision

PA0906022889 Quito Radio Quito in Spanish 2307 GMT 8 Jun 89

[Text] Upon his return to Ecuador, Foreign Minister Diego Cordovez said that Panama is running out of time in its search for a solution to its domestic conflict. The foreign minister said that the OAS commission can only look for ways to deal with the problem. Foreign Minister Cordovez also said that the OAS report [words indistinct] is designed to find a political solution.

[Begin Cordovez recording] At the OAS we adopted an eminently realistic decision. In view of the circumstances; in light of what we, the members of the commission, saw in Panama; and in light of the Latin American countries' concern and their impatience to find a solution to the problem, it was logical to give the commission more time. This is only logical, since these matters cannot be resolved in 2 or 3 days. It is important that the commission continue its work as soon as possible. I have been in contact with the OAS secretary general and have told him that I felt that, in light of what we saw—the foreign ministers at the meeting in Washington felt the same way—it was necessary that we resume our work as soon as possible. [end recording]

FUT To Strike Despite Government Pressure

PA0806205489 Buenos Aires REUTER in Spanish 2159 GMT 7 Jun 89

[Text] Quito, 7 Jun (REUTER)—The transportation sector last night suspended an unpopular strike as a result of pressures by the government, which ordered the arrest of its leaders and the confiscation of buses.

The government's strong action and its refusal to yield to the demands being made by the unions was interpreted as a warning of the behavior that might be expected from the official sector during the general strike scheduled for next week.

President Rodrigo Borja told reporters last night: "If a general strike is called now, you can rest assured the Ecuadoran people will reject it, as they have done in the past, simply because they know that work generates wealth."

The strike that brought approximately 10,000 private transportation workers to a standstill started 9 days ago and was aimed at obtaining official authorization to double transportation fares.

Jose Chavez, leader of the Sole Workers Front (FUT), today assured the media that a general strike will be staged on 14 June "to protest the government's economic policy of starvation."

The authorities seized approximately 800 buses and arrested 50 drivers, including Abel Unda, leader of the powerful National Drivers Federation.

FUT workers are seeking a higher minimum wage of 60,000 sucres per month (approximately $110). Their current minimum wage is 27,000 sucres per month (approximately $50).

Peru

Vargas Llosa Democratic Front Candidate

PY0806181889 Lima EXPRESO in Spanish 5 Jun 89 p 2

[By Eduardo Deza Ormeno]

[Excerpt] Arequipa, 4 Jun—Mario Vargas Llosa, the well known writer and leader of the Libertad Movement, at noon today was proclaimed presidential candidate of the Democratic Front. During a large rally at this city's parade ground he announced that if elected in 1990 he will head a government with a broad political base, without party bosses, and completely removed from demagogic positions which are so harmful to national interests.

After the official nomination ceremony, conducted by former President Fernando Belaunde Terry, who is the chief and founder of Popular Action, Vargas Llosa promised before the people of Arequipa and the entire country to implement a government policy different from that of the current government, seeking to overcome the economic crisis and the subversive violence and to lead the country toward its moral and material recovery.

Vargas Llosa said: "I do not believe in charismatic bosses or magic chiefs who, with inflamed words, promise the paradise of socialism. Peru has seen how the charismatic bosses have led the country to misery and discouragement, inflation, poverty, mistrust, and national desolation.

Vargas Llosa was the main speaker in a park full of people. He said that he accepts the candidacy of the Democratic Front with great civic responsibility, that he will assume the task of rebuilding Peru through the joint

effort of the three political forces, based on the experience of their two best leaders, former President Fernando Belaunde and former Lima Mayor Luis Bedoya Reyes.

He added: "I will not govern alone. Mine will be a multiparty government which will take the country out of the chaos in which it has been submerged by the socialist experiment of President Garcia, who used the political program of the United Left to implement state controlled policy. This is a policy which has already been rejected by socialist countries, because it is backward and harmful to the interests of the people." He strongly criticized "the socializing and suffocating aspect of the Peruvian economy."

Vargas Llosa received the presidential nomination from the political alliance made up of Popular Action, the Popular Christian Party, and the Libertad Movement. During the rally Belaunde also proclaimed the candidacies of Eduardo Orrego Villacorta as first vice president and Erbest Alayza Grundy as second vice president. [passage omitted]

300 Students, Teachers Arrested in Huancayo

PY0806191089 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1755 GMT 8 Jun 89

[Excerpts] Huancayo, 8 Jun (EFE)—The National Council of Rectors [Consejo Nacional de Rectores] today reported that Peruvian Army personnel yesterday raided the Central National University of Huancayo [Universidad Nacional del Centro de Huancayo] and arrested at least 300 students and professors suspected of involvement with terrorist groups.

Police sources have said that the Army action could be related to a threat to implement another 72-hour "armed strike" in Huancayo, beginning tomorrow. This would be the second armed strike in a month.

Gustavo Ramirez Pizza, the rector of the Central National University in Huancayo, has reported that yesterday the military raided the university campus, shot into the air, and forced 1,000 students to lie down on the ground, with their hands behind their heads.

Ramirez said that the soldiers destroyed research laboratory equipment, doors, and desks and confiscated 9 books and 47 booklets on the current Peruvian situation, because they were considered subversive. [passage omitted]

According to eyewitnesses, hundreds of soldiers and policemen are strictly controlling Huancayo and its outskirts.

The sources added that during the strike the services rendered by banks, shops, and state-owned enterprises were reduced, while bus owners kept their vehicles in safe places in order to avoid problems.

With a population of 100,000, Huancavelica has been without electric power since 4 June when terrorists destroyed high-voltage towers and used explosives to damage public and private offices.

Police sources have said that the Shining Path has successfully called consecutive "armed strikes" since May 1989 in strategic provinces of the central mountainous area, which is described as the mainstay of the mining and agriculture activities of this country of 22 million inhabitants.

Terrorists Kill APRA Official in Ayacucho

PY0806153689 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1400 GMT 8 Jun 89

[Text] Ayacucho, 8 Jun (EFE)—Early this morning in Ayacucho two terrorists killed Wilfredo Hermosa Bermejo, the deputy director of Departmental Agrarian Unit No 18.

The 48-year-old official was killed at 0430 local time (0930 GMT) as he returned to his home.

The terrorists, who according to eyewitnesses were hooded, shot Hermosa, who belonged to the ruling American Popular Revolutionary Alliance (APRA), twice in the head.

Hermosa's body remained for several hours on the street until it was picked up by the police.

With this killing the victims of political violence in Peru since 1 June total 53.

Police Deactivate Bomb Near Government Palace

PY0806221289 Lima Television Peruana in Spanish 1800 GMT 8 Jun 89

[Text] Approximately three blocks from Government House a group of demonstrators from the municipal guard corps, after burning tires on the street, left a bomb on the corner of Los Jirones, Callao, and Camana Streets. National Police deactivated the bomb.

Company Authorized To Manufacture Galil Rifles

PY0806175889 Lima EL COMERCIO in Spanish 31 May 89 p A-1

[Text] The Israeli Government has granted a license to the Naval Arms Factory Center (CEFAR-CIMA) to manufacture Galil automatic rifles for the Peruvian Armed Forces (FAP). The FAP is currently using Belgian- and Argentine-made FAL rifles.

During a visit by students of the first course for defense correspondents [primer curso para corresponsales de defensa] to the CEFAR-CIMA facilities in El Callao, Ship Captain Helbert Ponce, CEFAR deputy director, reported

that the license to manufacture the Galil automatic rifle has already been purchased. Peru will be the only Latin American country to manufacture this weapon.

Ponce added that CEFAR-CIMA will also manufacture other types of weapons, such as MGP [expansion unknown] submachine guns and Beretta pistols, for the Armed Forces and the National Police.

Presidential Press Secretary Designated

PY0806182089 Lima EL COMERCIO in Spanish 3 Jun 89 p A-4

[Summary] Journalist Carlos Guillen Bringas has been appointed presidential press secretary. He replaces Carlos Morales Andrade.

Technical Cooperation Pact Signed With Japan

PY0806130289 Lima Television Peruana in Spanish 1100 GMT 8 Jun 89

[Text] The Governments of Peru and Japan have signed a nonreimbursable technical cooperation agreement for $20 million. It has been reported that $13.5 million will be used to refurbish an irrigation system in the Chancay-Huaran Valley and that the remainder will be used for a medical assistance program for farmers cultivating vegetables.

The project to refurbish the irrigation system will irrigate 20,000 hectares of land, benefiting 34,000 farmers in the area.

Suriname

President Declares Week of National Mourning

FL0806125889 Bonaire Trans World Radio in English 1130 GMT 8 Jun 89

[Text] At least 168 people have been killed in the crash of a Suriname Airways jet outside of Paramaribo. Surinamese President Ramsewak Shankar last night called the accident a national disaster. A week of national mourning has been declared in Suriname.

No more than 15 people survived the crash, and several of them are in critical condition. Suriname Airways' other flights were suspended after the early morning crash. The plane was on its third attempt to land in heavy fog after an all-night flight from Amsterdam. It hit a treetop and broke into four pieces but did not explode. Two teams of soldiers searched through rugged swampy terrain for bodies and passengers' luggage and documents.

Airline Suspends Flights

FL0806195789 Paramaribo International Service in English 1730 GMT 8 Jun 89

[Text] More information has come to light regarding the air disaster involving the Suriname Airways [SLM] aircraft which crashed yesterday morning while attempting to make a landing. Official reports says that 169 passengers, including the crew of 10, has lost their lives. The pilots of the aircraft were [words indistinct] American.

SLM Director Atta Mungra last night diclosed that 14 passengers have survived the crash.

In the meantime, the government has announced a week of national mourning and called on all places of public entertainment to postpone activities for 1 week. During this period, flags will be flown at half-mast.

The Surinamese Government has received assistance from Holland, Brazil, and France, among others. France has already sent a helicopter with medicine to Suriname. Further, a team of experts from the United States has arrived in the country to investigate the crash.

Director Mungra expressed that it is not likely that the crash was caused by technical difficulties. The DC-8 aircraft was serviced only 2 weeks ago.

Surinamese Airways, in the meantime, has suspended all its flights. The company is considering asking the Antillean airline, the Dutch airline, and the Brazilian airline to continue the service.

Lachmon Talks With Rebel Leader Brunswijk

FL0806131689 Bonaire Trans World Radio in English 1130 GMT 8 Jun 89

[Text] Suriname's Parliament Chairman Jaggernath Lachmon has held talks with rebel leader Ronnie Brunswijk in the border region with French Guiana. No details have been released about the talks, the first official meeting between the government and rebels.

Informed sources inside French Guiana say Mr Brunswijk asked for guarantees about further political reform in Suriname. He also reportedly called for a reduction in the influence of the Armed Forces. The talks also likely concerned guarantees of safety for refugees and rebels who wish to return to Suriname.

Talks Continue 8 Jun

FL0806201789 Paramaribo International Service in English 1730 GMT 8 Jun 89

[Text] The National Assembly delegation headed by Chairman Jaggernath Lachmon yesterday held the first round of talks with the terrorist gang of Brunswijk. The Surinamese delegation, which also comprises assembly members (Milton Belgrave) and (Rufus Nooitmeer) [words indistinct], yesterday left for French Guiana on a military aircraft from France.

The talks on the peace process, which are being held on the border town of Saint Laurent, continued this morning. Brunswijk and two other gang members are representing the terrorists in the talks.

Today a press conference will be held in French Guiana, after which the assembly delegation will return to Suriname.

Unions Demand Measures Against Port Thefts
FL0806202589 Paramaribo International Service in English 1730 GMT 8 Jun 89

[Text] The Port Authorities Union and the Union of Dockworkers are demanding that the government take measures to control stealing from the ports. According to these unions, the ministers of finance and economic affairs have decided since last April to take measures to clamp down on thefts at the ports.

The chairman of the Port Authorities Union, (Alivon Fort), said, however, that these measures have not been implemented. According to him, the thefts are being carried out by persons who are not involved in the activities at the port.

The proposed measures include, among others, a better registration of visitors to the port and improvements in the clearance system. Further, the Customs Department must be enlarged and provided with better equipment. According to (Fort), this would help to decline the state of thefts from the port.

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